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Krazy Kat Amber Silver Fox Outsider:—Fleet Admiral	Amber Jennifer Fleet Admiral Outsider:—Krazy Kat
RACE 3	RACE 3
Al Fresco Double Coin Ben Lawers Outsider:—Miami Beauty	Prairie Moon Some Fun Ben Lawers Outsider:—Miami Beauty
RACE 4	RACE 4
Corrib Belle Fontaine Mustang Outsider:—Cleopatra	Atomic Power Beautiful Star Cleopatra Outsider:—Corrib
RACE 5	RACE 5
The Kam Lung Dawn Cassie Outsider:—Liberty Diamond	Ben Macdubh Southeast Wind Liberty Diamond Outsider:—Dawn
RACE 6	RACE 6
Desert Gold Busy Bee Yenal Outsider:—Cocktail Tea	Honrietta Cullinarty Busy Bee Outsider:—Forever Spring
RACE 7	RACE 7
Hongkong Stakes Oakland Bridge Daisy Bell Outsider:—Blossom Time	Blossom Time Hongkong Stakes Rose Ernie Outsider:—Daisy Bell
RACE 8	RACE 8
Poker Face Pearl Bridge Wanderer Outsider:—Southwest	Ringmer Southwest Poker Face Outsider:—Pearl Bridge
RACE 9	RACE 9
Zephyr Tunny Care Free Outsider:—Ironsides	Good Bay Ironsides Care Free Outsider:—Airfield
RACE 10	RACE 10
Wonderful Girl Prince Dahlia Wonderful Coin Outsider:—Glamour Butterfly	Toowoomba Boy Daylight Prince Dahlia Outsider:—Wonderful Girl

NEPALI CONGRESS GROUP RESIGNS FROM CABINET

Katmandu, Nepal, Nov. 11.
The Nepali Congress group, led by Mr. B. P. Koirala, resigned from Nepal's interim Cabinet today and King Tribhuvan was expected to dissolve the Cabinet.

The letter of resignation said that the Nepali Congress found the present heterogeneous Cabinet "unworkable." It was sworn in on June 10, 1951, after the feudal regime of the Ranas (Nepal's ruling family) had ended and a semi-popular Government was formed in which the Ranas and the Congress had equal membership.

There were months of fighting in the Himalayan Kingdom by Congress insurgents, forces ended finally by Indian mediation.

The King today summoned the Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Mohan Shamsheer, to discuss the situation. Earlier Sir Mohan had blamed the "bungling administration" of the Congress for sporadic student unrest in the Kingdom.—Reuter.

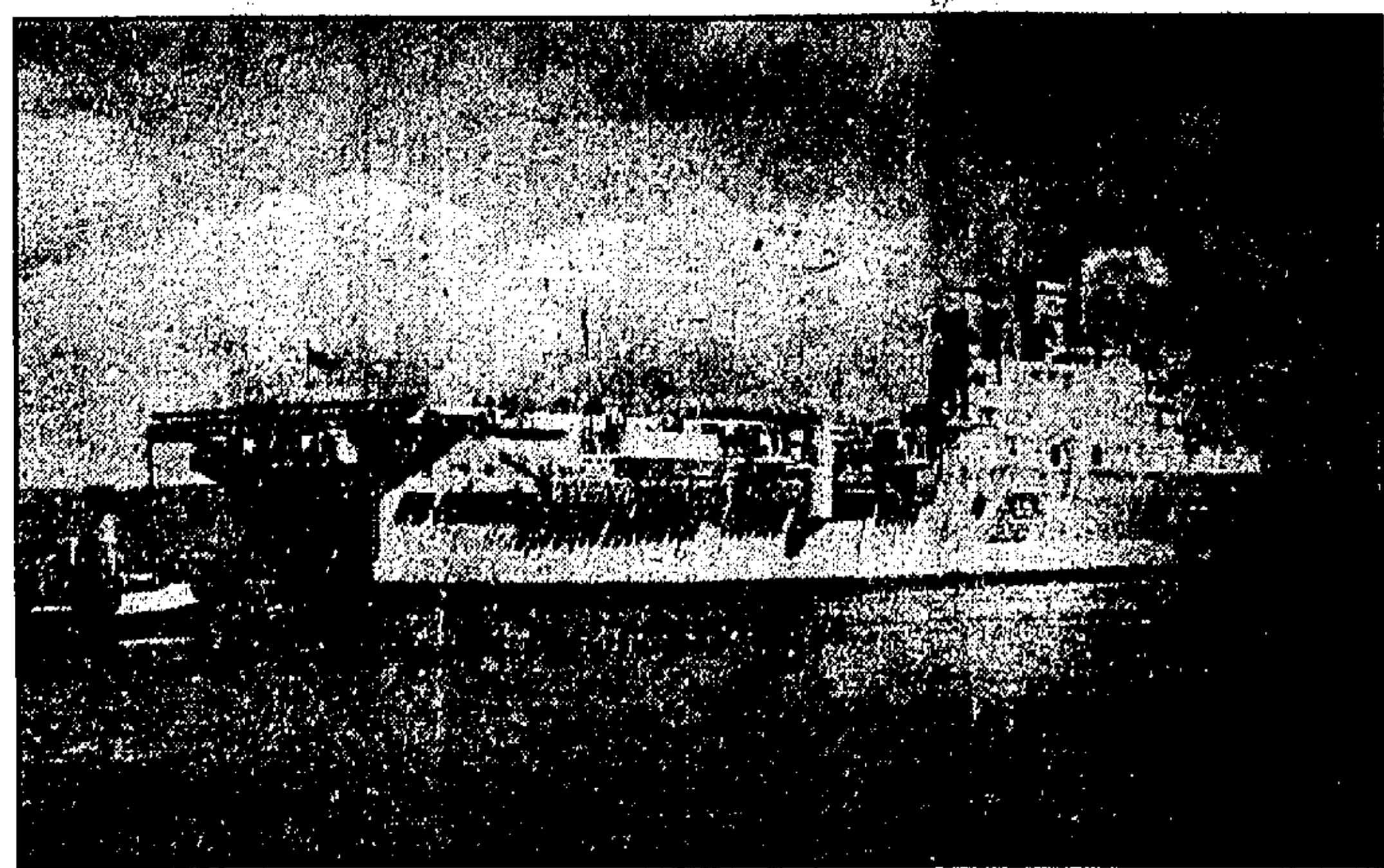
COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Problem Of The DPs

ONE of the tough problems which Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants left to the free world to solve has been the care and resettlement of the displaced persons no longer able to work. At the end of the war, hundreds of these were found in the concentration camps and in various European communities. Tuberculosis, among other diseases, was widely prevalent among the DPs. During the first years following the war, a great number of the sick recovered their health and were resettled or returned to their homelands. Early in 1950, when the International Refugee Organisation began to visualise the end of its operations, it still had on its hands some 20,000 DPs of various nationalities who, for reasons of health, could not hope for any resettlement. This group was named the "hard-core" cases. Great efforts have been made in the last two years by IRO and by the voluntary relief agencies to find homes and institutions for the miserable human beings unable to take care of themselves. A number of countries have collaborated with IRO and voluntary relief agencies to solve the "hard-core" problem. Israel has agreed to take all sick Jews and has actually taken 2,954 from Germany alone, not to count Austria and Italy. The Netherlands, France, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Australia, Belgium and several other European and South American countries have admitted homeless DPs to sanatoria, mental institutions, houses for the aged, hospitals, etc. The United States, in compliance with its immigration laws, has taken a great number of old people whose support was guaranteed by their relatives or friends. But it has not admitted any

mental cases or any persons with active tuberculosis. The check on such cases by the United States Public Health Service has been particularly severe, as it was realised that tuberculosis was much more prevalent among DP's than among ordinary immigrants. Immigration laws of the United States stipulate that an immigrant can be passed if the tuberculosis has been arrested for at least a year. IRO doctors are convinced that of the 2,500 cases rejected for immigration by the tuberculosis board nine months ago, a certain number, probably not more than a couple of hundred, could be passed today if they were re-examined. This is an urgent humanitarian measure which both IRO and voluntary agencies have recommended to the Public Health Service in Washington, but so far no decision has been made on it and the deadline for the IRO existence has been set at December 3 of this year. IRO physicians are convinced that a re-examination of a limited number of marginal cases would not endanger the public health of the American people. The sad part of the situation is that although a number of countries have taken "hard-core" cases—blind, disabled, tubercular and mentally sick people—the bulk of the burden of those who cannot be resettled will fall on Germany, which is already overcrowded to capacity with its own expellees, refugees and war invalids. It might be said to be a just retribution, but on the other hand the resources available to the German state for public welfare are strained to the utmost, and the situation might become worse in the future.

Britain's New Carrier



Terrorists Attack Military Hospital

VIOLENCE IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

Fayid, Nov. 11.
Egyptians poured automatic and rifle fire into a darkened military hospital last night in a new terror campaign of shooting and violence against Britain's Suez Canal garrison.

British sentries—alert for the "Terror Day" promised in skull and cross-bones posters—drove the snipers from the hospital area with rapid fire. Bullets ripped into the hospital compound and buildings at El Ballah, 10 miles north of the trouble town of Ismailia, but no one was hurt, a British Army spokesman said.

"T Day" was launched yesterday in Ismailia itself, where three British soldiers walking in an out of rounds section of the garrison town were set upon, beaten and stabbed by 300 screaming Egyptians.

Their boots were ripped off and their feet trampled on while rioters struck them with knives. A patrol of the Lancashire Fusiliers raced into the Arab quarter, rescuing two of the men from the crowd and finding a third lying bleeding at a nearby street corner. He was reported tonight to be seriously wounded with multiple stab-wounds.

The spokesman said that an Egyptian fired two shots from a pistol at the soldiers, but missed.

The crowd seized two rifles and a Sten gun.

A third attack in the week-end of violence was by snipers who fired at an Army petrol dump at Neifish near Ismailia. There were only a few shots and British sentries did not reply.

The Army said an unnamed paratrooper was dangerously hurt when an Egyptian car driver "deliberately" drove him down in Fayid village British military headquarters. The spokesman said that the driver was an Egyptian, but did not say how the identification was made.

"T Day" also brought a call from foreign Muslim leaders to the Sudanese to launch a "Jihad"—Holy War—against the "British aggressors."

The appeal, broadcast by Cairo Radio, was signed by Hajj Amin el Hussein, ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, and other Muslim chiefs. British families fled steadily from the besieged Canal zone during the mounting week-end tension.

A headquarters spokesman said that several hundred Army and Air Force families living in Ismailia would also be sent back to Britain by sea as soon as shipping space was free.—Reuter.

Two Big Test Votes

London, Nov. 11.

The new Conservative Government, determined to lead Britain back to world power, braced itself tonight for its first real tests of strength against the Labour Party in Parliament.

The leaders of both Parties mustered full strength in the House of Commons for test votes on Monday and Tuesday on Mr. Winston Churchill's plans for Britain.

Labour has challenged Mr. Churchill to Commons votes on two specific points: his plans to turn part of the nationalised steel industry back to private ownership and his intention to recess Parliament for almost two months for Christmas.

The challenges will be the first real test of Mr. Churchill's slim majority of about 14 and a test of how far the six Liberal Members will support him.

The two previous Commons votes were minor ones.—United Press.

Freighter's SOS

Manila, Nov. 11.

The American freighter Edward N. Hurley, grounded on a reef off Palawan, Manila, in the Southwest Philippines, radioed today for the aid of tug or lighters. The message also asked for food, water, fuel and gasoline for the crew.

Associated Press.

Here is a new picture of HMS Eagle, Britain's latest and largest aircraft-carrier, said to have cost \$15,000,000 to construct. She has been built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast, and will take on board squadrons of the latest jet fighters required by the Royal Navy.—Central Press Photograph.

PRINCESS THANKS CANADIANS

St John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 11.

Princess Elizabeth bade "au revoir" to the people of Canada tonight, and in a farewell broadcast talk thanked them for "the glimpse you have given me of the greatness of this nation and the even greater future which is within its grasp."

In her broadcast she said:

"For five weeks we have travelled through this vast and splendid land of Canada, and now we have come once more to the Atlantic. Tomorrow we shall sail for England and the moment has come when I must say goodbye for a time, and thank you."

"It is not easy to say goodbye because although I am going to a country which is my first home, and although I am happy to be returning to my family and my children, I am also leaving a country which has become a second home in every sense."

"Nor is it easy to say thank you because no words of mine can express what I would like to tell you."

"I thank you for the glimpse you have given me of the greatness of this nation and the even greater future which is within its grasp."

"I have seen this future in the eyes of the hundreds of thousands of your children and have heard it in their voices. For as long as I live I shall remember and cherish fondly the greetings which came to us each day from those young people. I pray that their lot in this land will always continue to be a happy one."—Reuter.

Rains Swell French Rivers

Paris, Nov. 11.

Rivers were rising in southern France tonight after 36 hours of torrential rain.

Emergency measures were being prepared in Avignon, where the Rhone has risen three metres during the past 24 hours. Some farms are already cut off and are being supplied by boat.

The River Durance is also spilling over its banks and some farmers have been forced to evacuate their houses.

Flood danger was also reported from Central France. The lower parts of Aubus, in the Seine-et-Marne Department, were flooded tonight and firemen had to go into action to supply all city houses with essential gas.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCED Britain's Prime Minister To Visit Washington

Key West, Florida, Nov. 11.

President Truman and Mr. Winston Churchill will meet in Washington in January, the White House Press Secretary, Mr. Joseph Short, told reporters today.

"It is quite probable the Prime Minister will be in Washington some time in January," said Mr. Short, adding that Mr. Churchill had cabled the President suggesting the meeting and Mr. Truman had concurred.

Mr. Short said he knew nothing of a suggestion that Mr. Rene Pleven, the French Prime Minister, is coming to Washington too.

The White House used a casual technique in putting out the story of Mr. Churchill's visit. Mr. Short met reporters late today and volunteered a lot of detail about how the President went walking early this morning, then went for a two-hour swim and sunbath.

As he was walking out of the press room, a reporter shouted: "Say, how about that piece in the paper today—about Churchill coming over to see the boss?"

Mr. Short looked at a memo in his hand and said quite calmly: "It is quite probable the Prime Minister will be in Washington some time in January."

FOURTH MEETING

This will be the fourth meeting between Mr. Truman and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill came to the United States in 1949 to speak at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then came to Washington for a brief visit to the President.

Mr. Truman and Mr. Churchill are old friends. They first met at the Potsdam conference with Marshal Joset Stalin and again in 1947 when Mr. Churchill came to speak at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri.

Asked whether Stalin might be brought into the January talks in Washington, Mr. Short replied: "I've heard nothing along that line." Members of the President's staff have expected, since the British elections last month, that Mr. Churchill would want to talk with President Truman in the very near future.

The President's aides, however, said there was no chance Mr. Churchill would meet the President here in Key West.

Apparently, Mr. Churchill got in touch with the President on Saturday and told him he wanted to talk with him in Washington in January.

REPLY CABLED

Mr. Truman sent back a cable telling the British leader he would be happy to see him.

As recently as Saturday, Mr. Churchill expressed the fear that the free nations of the world might tumble into a major war with Russia. Mr. Truman has expressed the same fear himself and added that another world war might mean the end of civilisation.

Actually, President Truman has not been too keen about a face-to-face meeting with Mr. Churchill. The President has felt since Potsdam that it is a mistake to conduct international affairs by a conference of the heads of state. His position is that international negotiations are better conducted by an underlying like the Secretary of State, who can always plead, when in a tight spot, that he must consult a higher authority.—United Press.

SPECULATION

Paris, Nov. 11.

Leading diplomats at the United Nations General Assembly here forecast tonight that the Churchill-Truman meeting in Washington would head its agenda with a down to earth review of the strategy of the cold war struggle against the Soviet Union.

But it was not thought that the two statesmen would put a top level four-Power meeting in the forefront of their tactics.

Western diplomats here assumed that the talks between President Truman and Mr. Winston Churchill, predicted in London and Washington to take place in the United States capital probably in January, would start from the assumption that little could be achieved by

Tornado Makes Cows Airborne

Brisbane, Nov. 11.

Eight and a half hours after she was swept into the air when a tornado struck the small town of Kenmore, about 10 miles from here, a cow turned up at its farm, with the only visible signs of her having been airborne being a few cuts and scratches.

Another cow was swept aloft by the tornado at the same time.

After sailing along for 50 yards this cow was dropped unharmed into a gully. The tornado sucked fence posts out of the ground and sent a 2,000-litre tank soaring after the two cows.—Reuter.

Cease-Fire Prospects

All Major Differences Settled

Munich, Korea, Nov. 12.

Allied and Communist negotiators were close together today (Monday) on where to draw a cease-fire line across Korea but still sharply disagreed on when to do so.

The question of timing became uppermost on the thorny issue after all other major differences appeared to have been worked out.

Proposals of both sides called for basing the zone of the battle-line on the 38th parallel.

The United Nations Command, however, held resolutely to its position that this zone could be defined only after all other matters were settled and an armistice was ready for signing.

Opposing this package proposal, the Communists want a cease-fire line to be fixed, and become effective immediately, leaving settlement of remaining issues to be made later.

18TH MEETING TODAY

The Allies contend that this would prevent an armistice ever being reached because it would halt the shooting and thus relieve the Reds any necessity of negotiating the other questions.

The 18th meeting of a joint subcommittee to discuss the differences was scheduled for 11 a.m. at Pan Mun Jom.

A UN Command communiqué last night said "no progress" was made after a four-hour 40-minute subcommittee session during the day.—Associated Press.

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NEWSPAPER QUERIES UN VALUE

London, Nov. 11. The value of the United Nations as a potential force for peace was questioned by today's Sunday Express.

This Conservative paper urged Britain to leave the United Nations.

"Can we ever hope to secure peace through the United Nations Organisation, established to translate into practice one of mankind's recurrent dreams, open covenants openly negotiated between nations?" the Sunday Express asked.

"Experience would seem to indicate that the answer is 'No'."

"All that it has done is to give the Kremlin the finest sounding board in the world for its propaganda, and the power to block all peace progress; to implant upon primitive peoples from Patagonia to Persia a fantastic idea of their importance; and to provide the Moslems, the Hindus and all Britain's haters with an open arena in which they can tear strips off the lion's skin while the world looks on in bewildered amazement."

"The United Nations not only tarnishes our prestige and imperils our strength, but it also costs us a tremendous sum of money to keep it going."

"We ought to shake ourselves free of it before it brings us to final ruin" the Sunday Express urged.—Reuter.

RED CROSS UNIT FOR KOREA

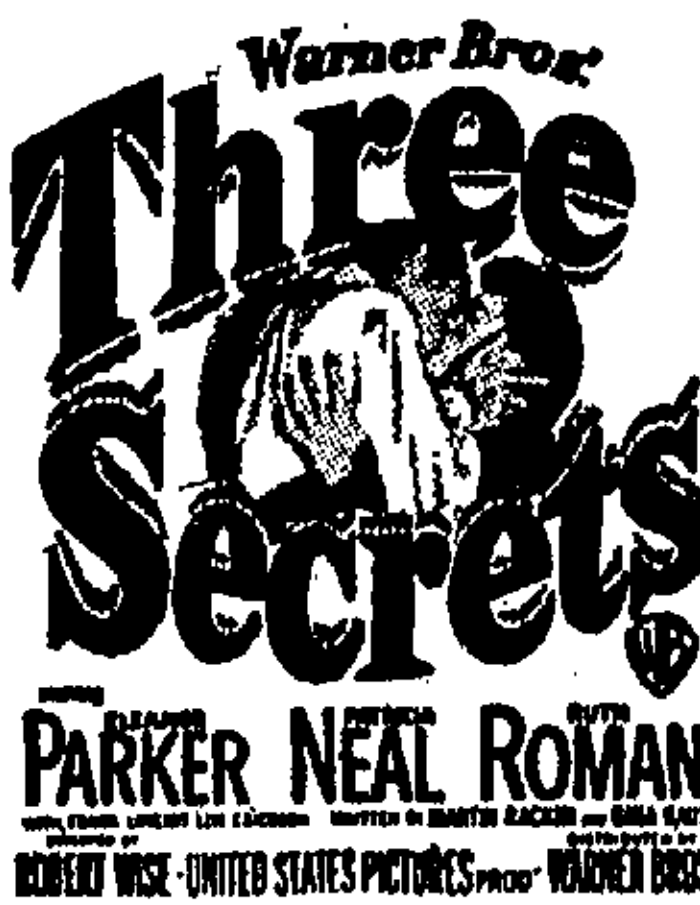
London, Nov. 11. A Norwegian field ambulance team, consisting of a pastor and three doctors, left here by air today for Korea.

The team, which will travel by way of Hongkong, will stay in Korea for six months as part of Norway's contribution to the United Nations forces there.—Reuter.



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Some Good Shooting



President Auriol of France (centre) and his youngest grandson Jean-Pierre (left), with the trophies of the President's hunting party held at Rambouillet Forest in France. — London Express.

Geisha Strike Continues

Tokyo, Nov. 11. Omiga City's 60 geishas are continuing their strike, started on Wednesday, for the payment of two million yen back pay and for a closed shop.

One of their strike slogans reads: "Absolute opposition to prostitution."

The restaurant operators are recruiting geishas in Tokyo in an attempt to break the strike.—Reuter.

Counterfeiting Arrests

Tokyo, Nov. 11. The arrest of 9 Japanese and Okinawans accused of counterfeiting US military payment certificates was reported by the Business Journal Nihon Kessai today.

The Journal quoted Osaka police as saying they had seized \$22,000 in counterfeit \$10 bills. The certificates, legal tender only for occupation personnel, were picked up between October 7 and November 9, Nihon Kessai said.—Associated Press.

Sea Could Solve Food Shortage

Sydney, Nov. 11. "It makes me wild when I hear people talking about a world shortage of food—when off their front doors they have vast oceans of natural wealth waiting to be harvested."

Dr. Claude E. Zobell, professor of microbiology at the University of California, really meant the ocean too, when he told the Sydney Morning Herald:

"The oceans occupy by far the greater part of our earth's surface, and taken all over, their productivity is greater than that of the land. It seems to me that there are huge possibilities for the development of sea foods and other materials from the surrounding waters."

Dr. Zobell has a definite suggestion. He has just spent several weeks in Queensland waters conferring with Government marine experts, and he affirmed that the vast meadows of sea weed off the Australian coast have commercial value in the United States.

"When I go back to the States, I intend to try to interest our industrialists in Australia's seaweed resources," he said.

Hundreds of tons of the giant kelp seaweed, Macrocystis, grow off the coast, particularly in the ocean depths off Tasmania. This same weed, growing off the Pacific coast of the United States, feeds the huge American plastics industry and other manufacturers inadequately and new resources are being sought.—United Press.

FOCH-STATUE UNVEILED

Paris, Nov. 11. French, Belgian, British and American troops marched past the French President, Mr. Vincent Auriol, this afternoon after he unveiled an equestrian statue of Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Allied Generalissimo in World War I, on Chailot Hill near the United Nations General Assembly's meeting place.

The statue of Foch, who was born 100 years ago at Tignes in the Pyrenees, looks across the Seine to the Eiffel Tower, the Champ de Mars parade ground and the Ecole Militaire.—Reuter.

Attention Focused On UN General Assembly

Washington, Nov. 11.

Action on most of the world's trouble spots was focused in Paris as the United Nations General Assembly began debates there on many of the areas of crisis.

Russian rejection of the Western disarmament proposal appeared to cancel any prospect of an overall East-West settlement, and attention was turned to these areas of individual conflict:—

(1) Middle East—The United States, Britain, France and Turkey announced plans for a Middle Eastern defence command and promised arms aid to countries of the area which joined the effort. Arab League States were scheduled to meet in Paris to decide whether their sympathy for Egypt's attempt to oust Britain from the Suez Canal Zone should keep them from joining the defence plan.

In Egypt, incidents occurred during the past week between British troops and Egyptians and in a broadcast over the State-controlled Cairo radio a Moslem priest called for a holy war against Britain. The Arab States' request for Assembly review of complaints about French rule in North Africa was deferred indefinitely.

(2) Germany—The Three Western powers invited West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to Paris to speed decisions on German rearmament and defence role in the European army. Meanwhile the Assembly agreed to debate steps toward German unity despite Soviet objections.

(3) Yugoslavia—Charges of "hostile activities" were lodged against Russia and six Red satellites by Yugoslavia at the Assembly. A Yugoslav delegate said Russia's satellite acts along his country's frontier "are creating a situation endangering the maintenance of international peace."

SEATING OF PEKING

(4) Kashmir—The Security Council gave Dr. Graham six weeks more to try to mediate the India-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir. The hope was expressed that he might be able to get both sides to agree to the demilitarisation of Kashmir as the first step toward a plebiscite.

(5) China—Although Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced Britain will continue to recognise Red China, the Russian attempt to seat the Communist regime at the General Assembly was summarily defeated by a vote of 11-2 (Russia and Poland).

(6) Indo-China—French and Indo-Chinese troops continued attacks against the Communist-led Vietnamese forces, punching a 15-mile wide hole in the Red line west of Hanoi in their latest offensive.—United Press.

Togliatti On Aim Of Communism

Rome, Nov. 11. Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party, addressed a rally here today commemorating the 34th anniversary of Russia's October Revolution.

The goal of Communism was freedom for all, unity of the people in working for the national life and universal peace, he declared.

"So much the better if this goal can be achieved through existing forms of democracy without convulsions and shocks and through the free and fertile interplay of ideas alone. But if there should be a desire to fight with violence and repression against this invincible movement of social and human progress, then it will be necessary to take another road: that very road which the Russian Revolution has pointed out to us," Signor Togliatti said.

He added: "We are convinced that if those madmen who speak of such an extent as to drag the world once more into the horrible abyss of a conflagration, they would receive a lesson which they deserve. And from their defeat would finally arise that aim to which every free man should make his own: the effective unity of all peoples."—Reuter.

RN Carrier Stands By

Valetta, Nov. 11.

The ship's company of the Royal Navy's aircraft carrier Ocean was recalled from shore leave tonight to pick up an air group, it was officially announced.

The carrier is standing by for a possible emergency.—Reuter.

"U.S. NOT POPULAR IN FAR EAST"

New York, Nov. 11.

Representative John F. Kennedy (Democrat, Mass.) said today that the position of the United States in the Middle East and Far East has deteriorated and that those areas regard this country and other Western powers with considerable hostility.

Rep. Kennedy returned by plane from a six-week world tour. His world-wide swing carried him first to Europe and then to the Pacific.

"Our diplomacy in Southeast Asia has been in many ways a failure," he said.

"The American position has deteriorated in the Middle East and the Far East."

"I think our policy in some of these countries has tied the United States too closely with colonial policies. In the minds of the people of the Middle East and Southeast Asia, first to the United States and then to the United States, and they do not look to us as they did at the end of the war (World War II)."

The wave of nationalism in these areas, he said, should have been supported by the West in order to overcome Communist infiltration into these countries.

Chairman of the 84-year-old Congressmen recommended that the U.S. should not merely support French policy, but should stand for the aspirations of the people for independence and reforms.

The American position in Indo-China, he said, is tremendously serious and there is no doubt that the majority of the people are on the side of the guerrillas.—Associated Press.

Seeking Oil Concessions

Cairo, Nov. 11.

Two American oilmen are here to look into oil concessions. They are Glenn McCarthy of Houston, Texas, and John W. Meyer of Los Angeles. The two arrived on Saturday.

Neither would say much about their plans, though Mr. Meyer said they were interested in unworked oil concessions areas. Their interests were not confined to Egypt but, he told newsmen, "you can rule out Iran and Saudi Arabia."

It was rumoured they might be interested in the Sinai Peninsula area of Egypt, among other places.—Associated Press.

Their First Flight

London, Nov. 11.

Paramount Chieftainess Mantsebo Seelos, of Basutoland, and her party of advisers left here today by air for Africa after a month's visit to Britain. All 12 members of the party are flying for the first time. During her stay here, the Chieftainess was received at Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth.—Reuter.

Queen And "Our Gracie"



Miss Gracie Fields, the famous "Lancashire Lassie" known in music halls all over the world, meets the Queen at the Victoria Palace in London when Her Majesty and Princess Margaret attended the Royal Variety Performance.—Central Press.

Bangkok Trying A Unique Method Of Fighting Rabies

Bangkok, Nov. 11.

Gentle methods are being used to rid this teeming city of the menace of thousands of rabies-ridden mongrel dogs whose fangs spell death but who are yet allowed to roam the streets and alleys at will.

They are preserved by the grace of a gentle religion.

It is a tenet of Buddhism that life shall not be taken, and any dog which finds its life threatened can always find sanctuary within precincts of the nearest temple.

Buddhism, however, has no solution for lives taken by the pi-dog. Thirty persons in Thailand died the violent death of rabies last year.

Therefore, to fight the disease, a group of concerned people have formed the Society for the Promotion of Animal Welfare—a title calculated not to offend the susceptibilities of the Buddhists—and are now campaigning for funds with which to procure vaccine to inoculate the pi-dogs.

This solution, which has the vigorous support of Dr. Chalerms Purnananda, Director of the Pasteur Institute in Bangkok, appears to be the only one possible.

From time to time, some irate householder, generally a foreigner, rendered sleepless by the cacophonous din of a score of growling pi-dogs, will call upon the public health authorities to purge his district of dogs. But when word soon goes round that dog-police are coming, the gentle Thai neighbours seize the offending dogs and harbour them within the precincts of a Buddhist temple until the danger is past.

COMMON TRAITS

In due course, they re-appear and once again shatter the early morning peace with their yaps and snarls.

The pi-dog breeds unhindered in this city and is a familiar denizen of many streets and elegant suburbs alike. There is no full formal breed but a profusion of wild and unpredictable shapes. An anarchy of procreation has mixed Alsatian and Fox Terrier, Spaniel and Dachshund. All pi-dogs have two common physical traits—first, a tail

which stands aloft and curves towards their heads, and second, an ability to roll back their lips in a guttural snarl.

Mange sweeps through this mongrel race, and it is common to see dogs which are completely bald rooting among the refuse beside the road or blindly careering among the teeming traffic.

Pi-dogs constitute a major problem in this city. Every day, eight or 10 new cases are treated against rabies. At the Pasteur Institute, 80 persons a day are given injections because they have been exposed to rabies by the bite of these dogs.—Reuter.

"Bilingual World" Aim

Paris, Nov. 11.

A movement for a "bilingual world," setting as its first aim the adoption of English and French as the official languages in the Western hemisphere, held its first meeting here today.

Mr. Robert Buron, French Information Minister, is Honorary Chairman of the organisation which is also being supported by French Members of Parliament, journalists and trade union leaders.

Its final aim is that one language should be adopted throughout the world as a means of communication between the nations.

Mr. Gerard Jacquet, Socialist member of the National Assembly, said that he would ask Parliament to discuss the organisation's proposals which would be submitted also to the Council of Europe meeting later this month.—Reuter.

'Advance On Paris' Call

BY CLAIMANTS TO FORTUNE

London, Nov. 11.

Scattered throughout Australia, China, France, Germany, Holland and Austria, are 3,000 claimants to the £56 millions fortune of Jean Thiery, who died over 200 years ago in France.

To prove that blood is thicker than water, 88 members of the Belgian branch of the family are holding a reunion in Namur, Belgium.

These potential millionaires, would-be relatives of M. Thiery, have gathered to talk about their dearly-departed ancestor—and his money.

Part of the heritage includes whole districts of Paris, including its Town Hall and Government buildings.

The object of the reunion is to force the French Government to recognise their claims and obtain payment in cash of a substantial part of the wealth which has been lying in the French Treasury since Napoleon's day.

"LET US MARCH"

Crammed into a tiny room over a cafe in Namur, the "relatives" who came from Brussels, Liege, Ghent and Charleroi, heard their newly-elected president, 50-year-old Marcel de Liser, declare:

"The Germans took Paris with 8,000 men. There are 3,000 of us. Paris is our property. Let us march on Paris and establish our claim."

The Thiery family, wiping beads of sweat from their brows, cheered loudly.

The motion was adopted. And almost any day now, directives will be issued by Press-minded Marcel de Liser for a new invasion of France.—London Express Service.

FREE EUROPE COLLEGE

Paris, Nov. 11.

The College of Free Europe, established for "those who have chosen cultural freedom," will be opened tomorrow in the former Chateau Roberstau, near Strasbourg.

According to Mr. James Burnham, an American author and a College trustee, the College will fill the cultural vacuum when countries behind the "Iron Curtain" have been freed from the Communist regime.

Founded by the Franco-American Free European University in Exile at New York, the College has accommodation for 100 students from such countries as Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania and Latvia. About 80 students from these countries have already started their studies.—Reuter.

Cypriots In Canal Zone

Fayid, Nov. 11.

Cypriot workers have begun to arrive in the Suez Canal zone at the request of the British military authorities to replace wholesale desertions by Egyptian labourers.

Most of the 50,000 labourers employed by the Army until the Suez Canal crisis were Egyptians.

The Army is refusing to disclose exact figures of desertions unless "intimidation" by extremists but it is known that most Egyptian labourers have left their jobs in British camps.—Reuter.

Peace Treaty Ratification

Tokyo, Nov. 12.

The Japanese Government is expected to ratify the Japanese peace treaty and the United States-Japan security pact on or about November 17-18, Kyodo News Agency reports.

Quoting well-informed sources, Kyodo said the Upper House special committee on the treaty will debate and vote on the bill on November 6.—United Press.

HARRY ODELL

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FILIPINO DOCTOR REPLACES TARUC AS HUK CHIEF

Manila, Nov. 11.

The top-ranking Communist rebel in the Philippines now is 34-year-old bespectacled Dr Jesus Lava, according to the army, and the reward for his capture dead or alive has been raised from P100,000 to P130,000.

Luis Taruc, the most colourful symbol of the Huk rebellion, is now considered No. 2 Red leader by the army, and the price on his head remains at P100,000.

The army has not revealed the reason that led it to consider Lava as the No. 1 man in the Hukbo ng Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (People's Liberation Army) that has been trying to overthrow the government since 1945.

However, an army source claimed that the brief "supremacy" of Taruc in 1948 when President Elpidio Quirino proclaimed an amnesty for the rebels, had something to do with Lava's alleged rise to the topmost rank in the Huk hierarchy.

Although Lava, a medical doctor, is one of the founders of the Huk movement, he has constantly remained in the background and Taruc undoubtedly is the best-known Huk leader.

A civilian source said it was possible the army raised the price on Lava's head for psychological reasons. This source said the army apparently hoped to stir jealousies in the Huk high command by acknowledging Lava, rather than Taruc, as the most important dissident leader.

Lava graduated from the college of medicine of the University of the Philippines in 1938. He was an honour student, and soon was among the promising young practitioners in Manila. He married a pretty registered nurse, by whom he has two children. His wife and children still live in Manila, unmolested by the authorities, according to an informed source.

DURING OCCUPATION

Lava had extremely radical ideas even during his university days, according to a former classmate. In Lava's opinion, the classmate said, "violence is unfortunate but unfortunately necessary" in securing communist ends.

The Japanese occupation (1941-45) gave young Lava his chance to follow his leftist leanings. He "boned up" on Communist theory laid down the party line to the recruits of the Huk army in Central Luzon, a former intimate said. The Huks started out as an anti-Japanese army.

Whether or not Lava is the No. 1 Red leader, there seems to be no doubt that he is the top theoretician and the finest intellect in the Philippine Communist movement.

In 1946, after the liberation, Lava was elected to Congress from his district in Bulacan province as a candidate of the leftist "Democratic Alliance."

Taruc at the same time was elected congressman from his district in Pampanga, also on an "alliance" standard bearer.

But Lava never sat in the

House of Representatives. He was never proclaimed. During the amnesty period in 1948, when Taruc came to Manila and parleyed with Mr Quirino, the Pampanga rebel was inducted as a member of the House and he even collected his salary as a legislator.

CLEVER FAMILY

Throughout the amnesty negotiations, Lava played an important role but he never came down to Manila from Central Luzon. The amnesty proved a failure because of a disagreement over firearms. The Government wanted the rebels to surrender their firearms. The rebels said they would register

Huks Murder Liberal

Manila, Nov. 11.

The battered and hounded body of a Liberal Party provincial leader was found in Central Luzon on Saturday night, 24 hours after he was kidnapped by Communist Huks.

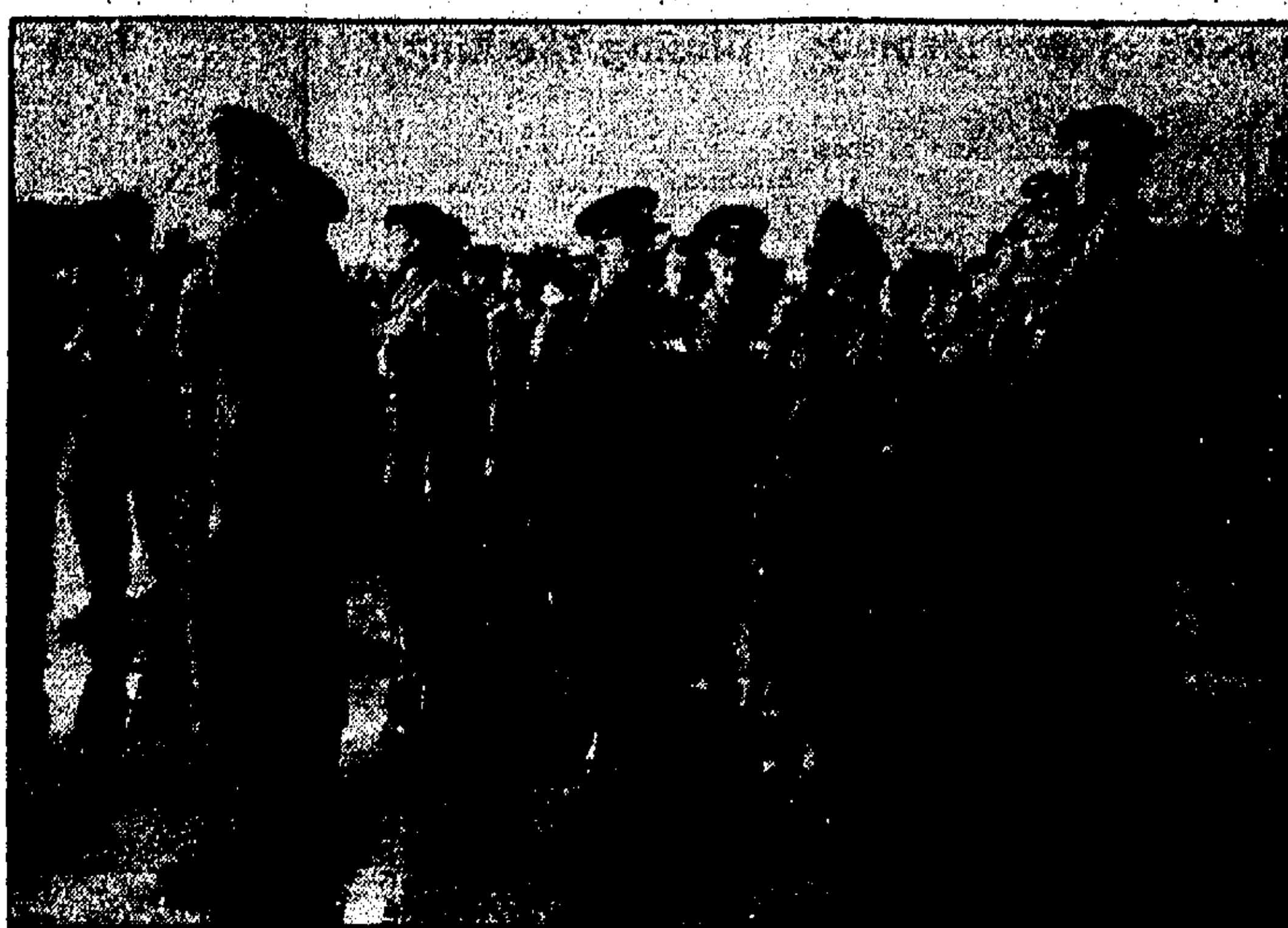
The killing at Rizal of Pastor Palad, 41, raised the death toll in pre-election violence to at least 86 since mid-September. The Communists are attempting to disrupt the provincial and Congressional elections scheduled for Tuesday.—Associated Press.

them but insisted on keeping them. They kept them.

Lava is five feet, 10 inches tall, of slender build, light complexion, and with straight black hair, according to the army's description. He does not smoke.

He comes of one of the most be-degreed families in the Philippines, and is the youngest of seven children. Four of his brothers studied in the United States. One was a Ph.D. from Columbia, another was a Ph.D. from Stanford, and still another was a doctor of jurisprudence from the University of California. The brother from Stanford is now a ranking economist of the Central Bank of the Philippines.—United Press.

Her Majesty Inspects The KOYLI



Travelling 400 miles to Strensall, Yorkshire, the Queen carried out her first public engagement since the King's illness when she spent a few hours with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, whose Colonel-in-Chief she is. Photo shows the Queen inspecting the parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks.

Persian Government Trying To Put Its Finances In Order

Teheran, Nov. 11.

Persia, faced with graver financial and economic difficulties than ever before, is trying to cut down and limit Government expenditure. Recent efforts to solve the crisis, however, have met with strong criticism in political and financial circles in Teheran on the ground that they offer no real remedy.

Indeed, the Government has been attacked by newspapers of varying shades of opinion for its mishandling of financial and economic policy.

One of the latest Government decrees, seeking to effect a saving of about \$6,000,000, lays down that the total sum paid in civil service salaries must not on any account exceed the figure appointed by law. It forbids the payment of two separate salaries to any single official who happens to work for two Government departments.

No additional civil servants may be engaged during the current financial year, which ends in March, 1952, except specialists such as engineers, doctors and teachers.

No increases in salary or promotions will be granted to higher grade officials this year. The decree forbids the purchase of new transport for Government purposes and the Minister of Finance, Mr. Nariman, has ordered a drastic reduction in the number of motorcars allotted to Government departments.

Surplus transport is to be sold.

MISSIONS ABROAD

The purchase of technical equipment is to be strictly controlled by the Minister of Finance under Cabinet supervision. No new Government offices are to be built, except in the oil province of Khuzistan and in certain other areas to be decided by the Cabinet.

Cabinet approval will also now be needed before any Government official is allowed to go abroad at Government expense. The need for the continued stay in foreign countries of those now employed outside Persia will be closely examined. The strictest economy in the administration of Persian diplomatic missions has been ordered and no diplomat will be permitted to spend more than \$5 a day for all purposes.

The decree allows the expenditure of just over 1,000,000 on the formation of a Government Employees Co-operative Society. Finally, it stipulates that there must be a 15 per cent cut in expenditure for the last six months of the Persian year.

TOBACCO TAX

In a further effort to balance the budget, the Government has raised the tax on tobacco and cigarettes, thus increasing the price to the consumer by 25 per cent. The reception accorded to these latest moves has been lukewarm, even in circles which have hitherto supported the Government.

It is being said that the Government has no policy and that the measures it has taken are merely an attempt to avoid drastic decisions. It is argued that there has been no effort to strike at the root causes of the financial crisis—namely, the swollen and corrupt civil service; the extravagant but empty-mouthed organisation for the Seven Year Reconstruction and Reform Plan; the inefficient, wasteful and over-centralised administrative machine; and the great drain on the public purse by the military and the police.

The heaviest burden of higher prices and of inflation, the critics say, falls upon those who are least able to bear it—farmers, workers and the small trader.

"Killer" Sub. In Commission

Groton, Conn., Nov. 11.

The first of the United States Navy's post-war "killer" submarines, designed for use against enemy underwater craft, was commissioned here yesterday.

Half the size of the United States standard World War II type submarine, the 57-metre long vessel is packed with new, secret electronic equipment.

The submarine has been assigned to the Atlantic Fleet's submarine force. —Reuter.

Nor does this total include other necessary items of expenditure such as the sums which may be needed to pay the salaries of any foreign oil experts who may go to her assistance.

TUDEH MENACE

Although there is still general elation at Persia's "success" in taking over the industry, it is being more frequently asked whether these large sums will be forthcoming from such sources for oil as are claimed to have been obtained from Afghanistan and elsewhere, and about the details of which there is so much reticence.

Nor does it take into account the deficit in the Government's own budget, which is running at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a month and which has been covered in the past by royalty payments by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Some Persian optimists believe that even without large oil revenues, Persia may, by one expedient or another, be able to exist for another two years without danger of economic collapse. Others fear that the prevailing poverty and growing unemployment may give the Communist Tudeh Party the impetus they need to sweep to power.

The current tide of nationalism still leaves great numbers of Persians with the feeling that the mere fact that the oil industry is now theirs will solve their country's ills. Others cling to the hope that Dr Mossadeq's stay in America which will bring their country international assistance not only in the oil industry but also in other spheres and that, in this way, without a surrender on any point of the vital oil question, disaster will be averted.

The fate of Persia depends upon the pace of events. And most Persians and all Western observers in Persia are agreed on one point—that time is running short.—Reuter.

CARNIVAL TIME IN RHINELAND

Bonn, Nov. 11.

Throughout the Rhineland the carnival season opened with mock solemnity on a sunlit autumn day today—the eleventh day of the eleventh month at eleven minutes past eleven.

In all big cities from Aachen, near the Belgian border, in the North, to Mainz, in the South, councils of 11 committed officials met in traditional carnival dress with rosy cheeks and beards to inaugurate their festivities. The "eleven" came in a procession, each carrying a banner with a number from 1 to 11. The last to appear was the "eleven" who carried a banner with the number 11.

PEKING'S HELP OF VIETMINH

French Report A Big Increase

Hanoi, Nov. 11.

China is increasing military aid to Indo-China's Vietminh on a large scale, a French Union spokesman announced today.

Chinese supplies consist chiefly of small arms, ammunition, lorries, cars, radio sets, medical equipment, cotton and cloth.

There were no signs that the Chinese Communists intended to send either regular or volunteer units. But the Chinese had a certain number of regular troops that could at any time cross the Indo-China border without warning.

The spokesman told questioners he felt that the French Union forces were equipped to "stop them."

A more dangerous situation might arise, he said, if there were a truce in Korea for this would release a very large number of Chinese with heavy equipment and the French Union forces fighting alone could not resist for very long.

The French Union forces who yesterday launched an offensive against the Day River front in Tonkin killed more than 200 Vietminh and took 30 prisoners, according to French Army headquarters today.

French casualties were three killed and four wounded. The communiqué said that French Union forces, after occupying Choben, 30 miles south-west of the Tonkin capital of Hanoi, reached all objectives last night along a 30-mile front.

They continued sweeping the newly occupied area today. At the same time reconnaissance patrols penetrated deeply into Vietminh-held territory in the western limestone mountains well ahead of the front.—Reuter.

"Red" Dean Sings Praise Of Soviet

London, Nov. 11.

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr Hewlett Johnson, was cheered by an audience of 9,000 when he addressed a meeting organised by the British-Soviet Friendship Society tonight.

Russia, he declared, was holding out the hand of friendship, but Britain had chosen rearmament—the path of destruction. Of "Communism's eight hundred million sympathisers," he said, "We have seen how they fought at Stalingrad. We have seen how they can fight in Korea. They are terrible as enemies but magnificent as friends."

Mr Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the Communist Party in Britain, said that General Eisenhower had just been to Washington to say that he thought the Soviet Union would declare war in Europe in the middle of 1952.

"That is a foul lie," Mr Pollitt said. "In the middle of 1952 the Soviet Union wants a conference to discuss disarmament." —Reuter.

General On Defence Of Alaska

Indianapolis, Nov. 11.

Lieutenant General William Kepner, commander of the Alaskan defence, said today an enemy force would have a tough fight in seizing Alaska, but he would not say it could not be done.

General Kepner said seizure of Alaska would be profitable for an enemy because it would leave most industrial areas of the United States open to attack by long-range bombers.

The General made the statement when interviewed at Anchorage, Alaska, recently by Representative Charles Brownson. A timelined interview was broadcast over Indianapolis radio station.

Representative Brownson, who is flying around the world with a House of Representatives sub-committee to check up on military supply operations, asked General Kepner if the United States forces now in Alaska could hold the territory against an enemy attack.

Without giving a direct answer, General Kepner said: "We may not have all we want in Alaska, but we are ready to see what we have against any enemy. It is going to be a tough fight. Even if you have a million men and a million tanks, you are not going to take Alaska without a fight." —Reuter.

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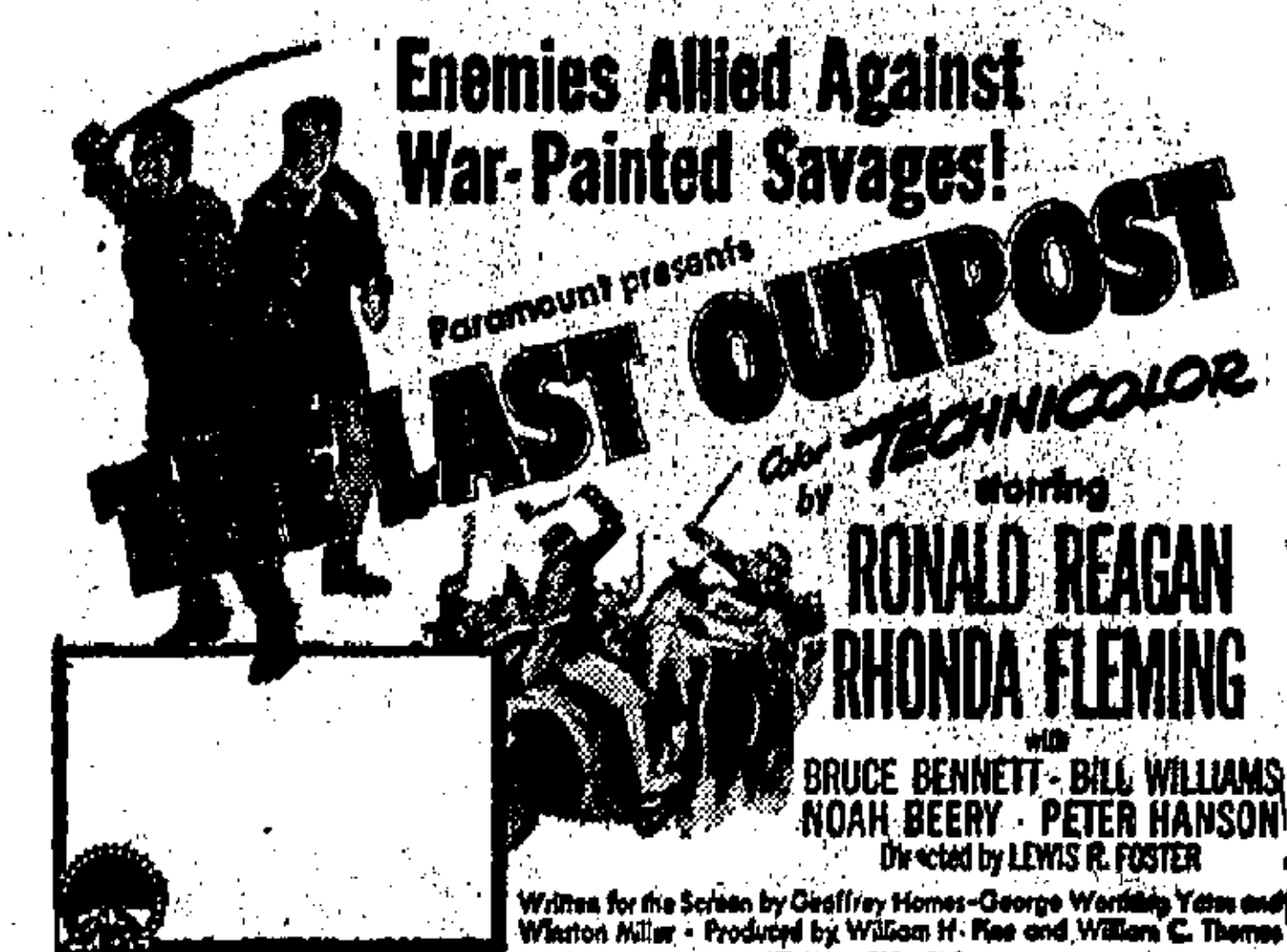
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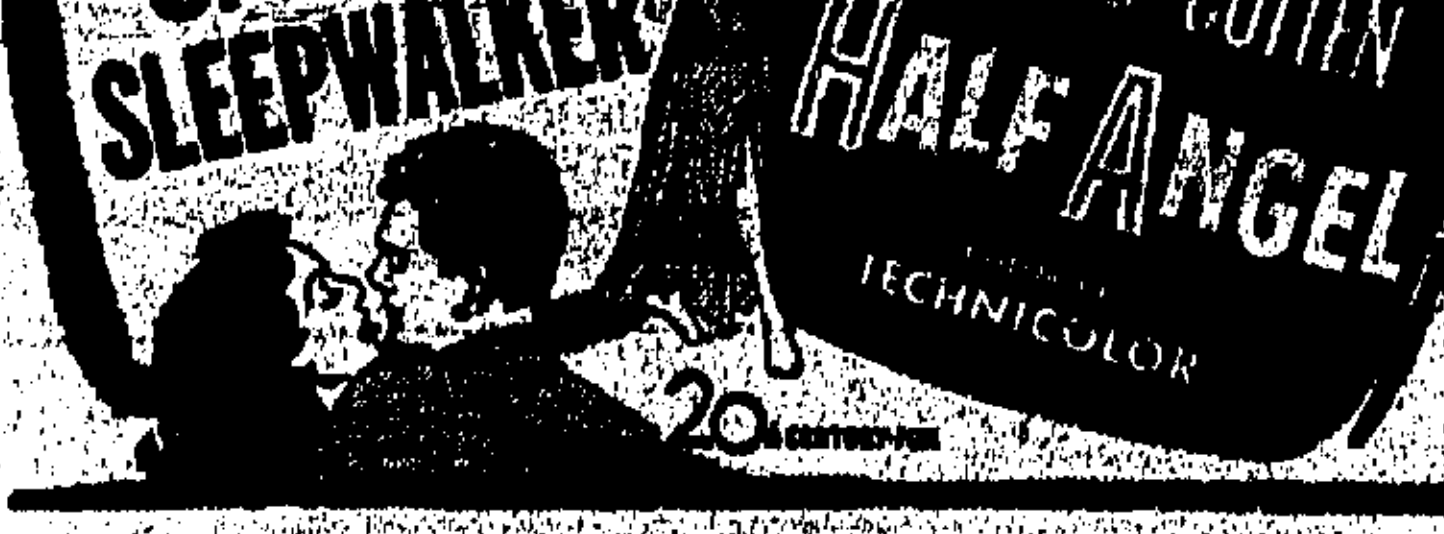
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TO-DAY

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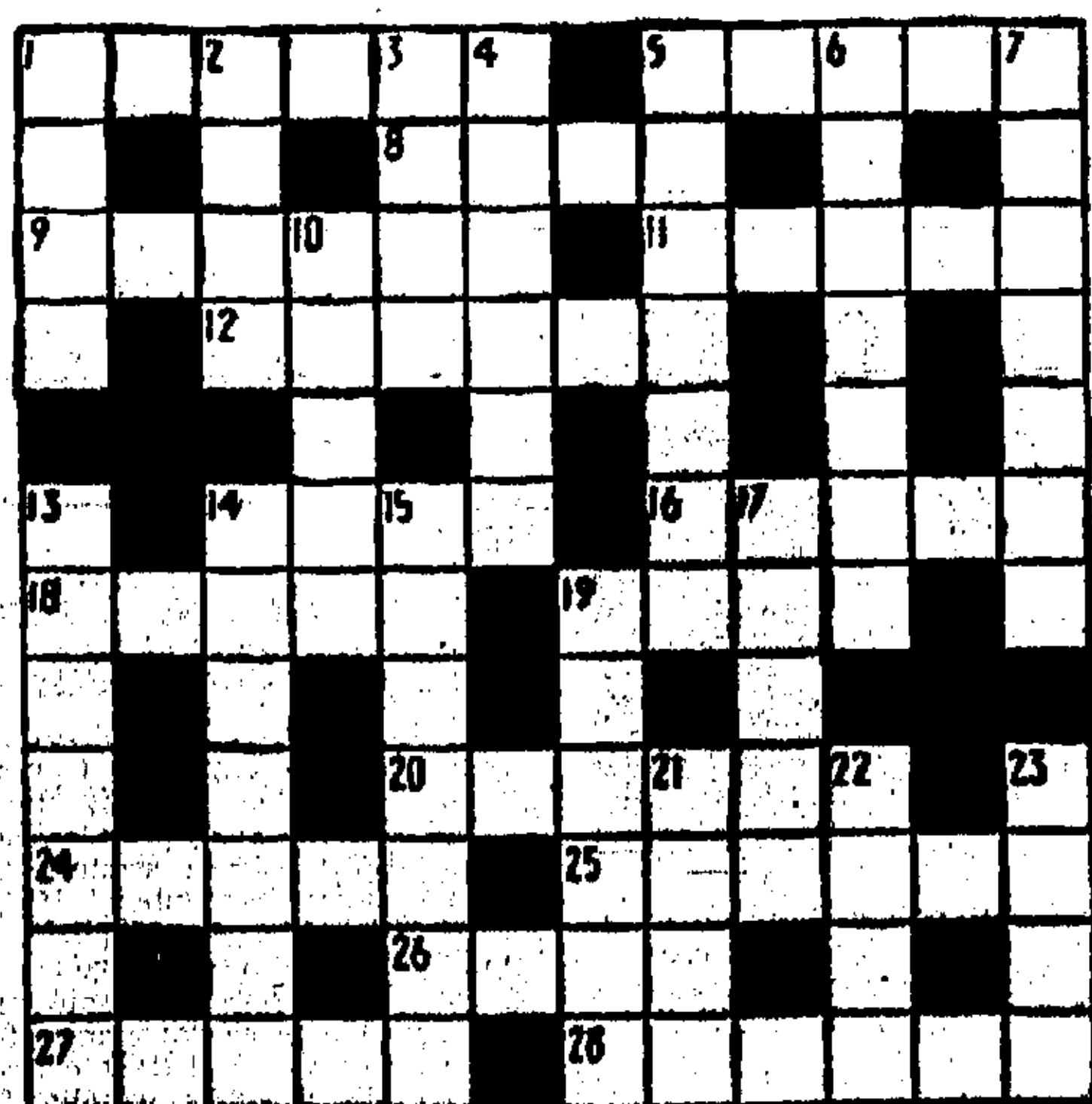
TO-DAY

ALHAMBRA

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

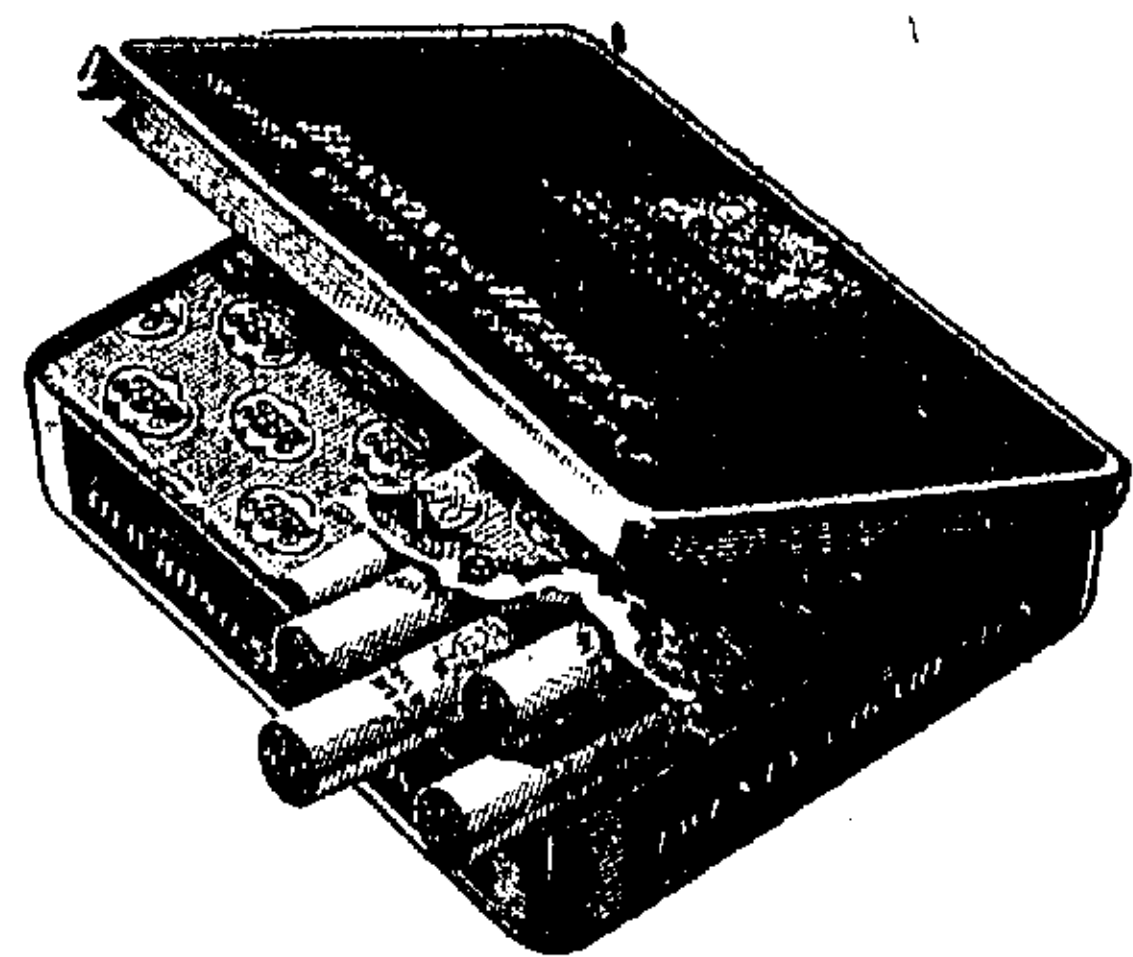
- 1 Strong wish (6).
- 5 Blaze (5).
- 8 Verbal (4).
- 9 Haphazard (6).
- 11 Decline (5).
- 12 Teacher (6).
- 13 Paw (4).
- 14 Part of a wheel (5).
- 18 Stop (5).
- 19 Light gun (4).
- 20 Technical shows (6).
- 21 Stop (5).
- 22 Underbar (4).
- 23 Tails (4).
- 24 Number (5).
- 25 Cupid (5).

DOWN

- 1 Dreadful (4).
- 2 Despatched (4).
- 3 Measure of land (4).
- 4 Fur (5).
- 6 Thwarted (7).
- 8 Desert (7).
- 10 Crops up (7).
- 11 Has a meal (6).
- 13 Charges (7).
- 14 Journeys of trumpet (7).
- 15 Shoot (7).
- 16 Relating to punishment (5).
- 17 Books (6).
- 21 Water vapour (4).
- 22 Lash (4).
- 23 Cupid (4).

NATURAL CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Apple, 4 Priest, 5 Baked, 10 Saw, 12 German, 14 Tattle, 17 Ride, 19 Electric, 20 Breeze, 22 Also, 23 Erasing, 27 Child, 29 Grains, 30 Breeze, 31 Breeze, 32 Breeze, 33 Breeze, 34 Breeze, 35 Breeze, 36 Breeze, 37 Breeze, 38 Breeze, 39 Breeze, 40 Breeze, 41 Breeze, 42 Breeze, 43 Breeze, 44 Breeze, 45 Breeze, 46 Breeze, 47 Breeze, 48 Breeze, 49 Breeze, 50 Breeze, 51 Breeze, 52 Breeze, 53 Breeze, 54 Breeze, 55 Breeze, 56 Breeze, 57 Breeze, 58 Breeze, 59 Breeze, 60 Breeze, 61 Breeze, 62 Breeze, 63 Breeze, 64 Breeze, 65 Breeze, 66 Breeze, 67 Breeze, 68 Breeze, 69 Breeze, 70 Breeze, 71 Breeze, 72 Breeze, 73 Breeze, 74 Breeze, 75 Breeze, 76 Breeze, 77 Breeze, 78 Breeze, 79 Breeze, 80 Breeze, 81 Breeze, 82 Breeze, 83 Breeze, 84 Breeze, 85 Breeze, 86 Breeze, 87 Breeze, 88 Breeze, 89 Breeze, 90 Breeze, 91 Breeze, 92 Breeze, 93 Breeze, 94 Breeze, 95 Breeze, 96 Breeze, 97 Breeze, 98 Breeze, 99 Breeze, 100 Breeze.

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The Fifth Army in Italy the advance, and that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. He did not feel sure of this because the arrival of the 1st U.S. Armoured Division combat team. The assault, said Wilson, was only geared to function at a slow speed.

This offensive masked a flank landing on Jan. 22 at Anzio, 30 miles from Rome, by the 1st British and the 3rd U.S. Division. These formed part of the Allied Fifth Corps, under the American Gen. Lucas.

THERE was very little opposition and practically no casualties. By midnight 36,000 men and over 3,000 vehicles were ashore. "We appear," signalled Alexander, who was on the spot, "to have got almost complete surprise. I have stressed the importance of strong-hitting

the advance, and that Clark was going to the beach-head at once. He did not feel sure of this because the arrival of the 1st U.S. Armoured Division combat team. The assault, said Wilson, was only geared to function at a slow speed.

Meanwhile our attacks on the Germans in the Cassino positions continued. The Xth British Corps having drawn to its front most of the enemy reinforcements, it was decided to attack farther north so as to seize the high ground above Cassino and cover the position from the sea. Good progress was made. The 11th U.S. Corps crossed the river Rapido above Cassino town, with the French Corps on their right keeping abreast of them, and took Monte Cassino and Colle Majola.

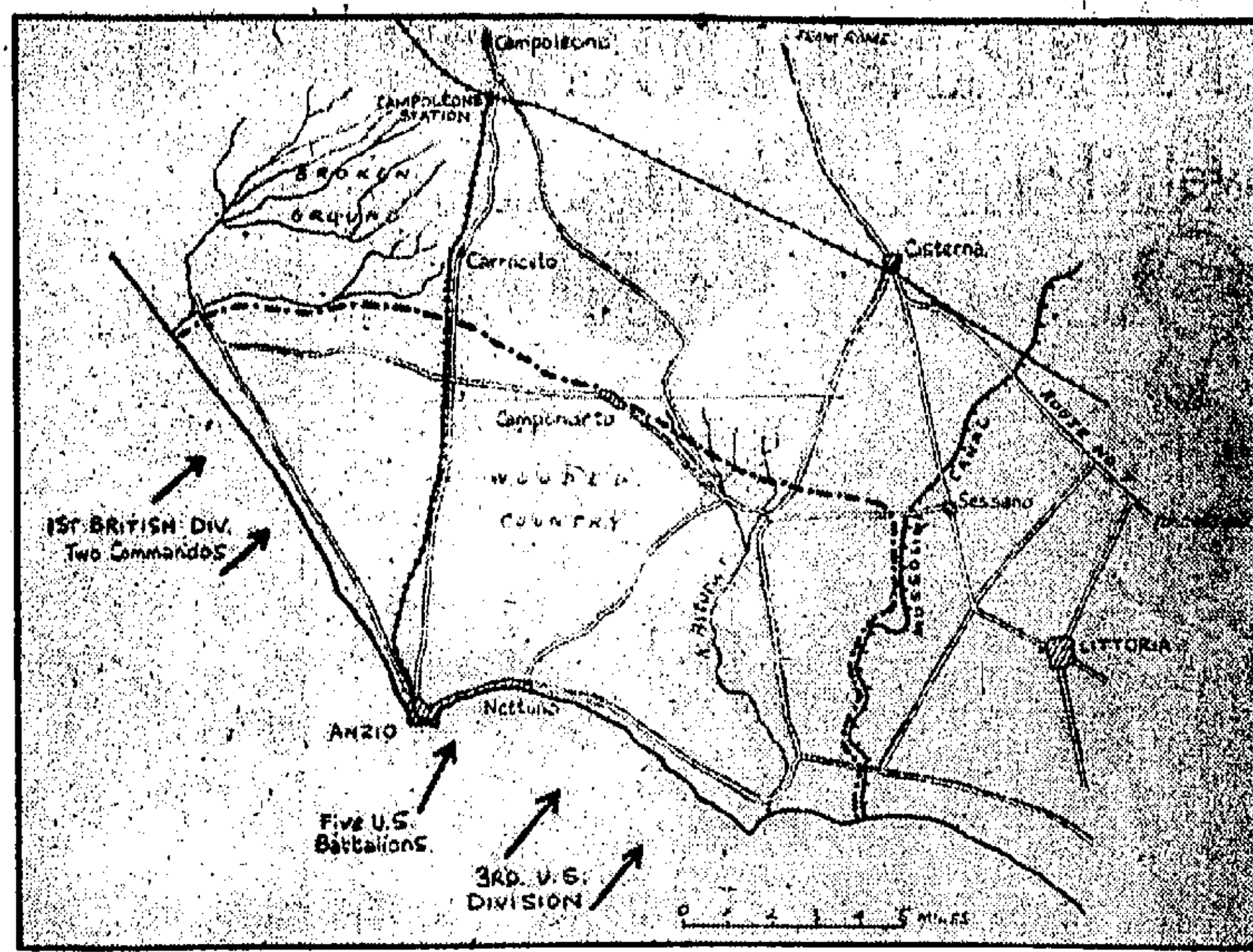
He did not feel sure of this because the arrival of the 1st U.S. Armoured Division combat team. The assault, said Wilson, was only geared to function at a slow speed.

The Admiral had been even better than his word about the landing-raft. I now put a direct question to him.

Prime Minister to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.

8 Feb. '44. Let me know the number of vehicles landed at Anzio by the seventh and 14th days respectively. I should be glad, if it were possible without too much trouble or delay, to distinguish trucks, cannon, and tanks.

The reply was both prompt and startling. By the seventh day 12,350 vehicles had been landed, including 358 tanks; by the 14th



to the troops before the attack. He demanded that our beach-head "abscess" be eliminated in three days.

The attack fell at an awkward moment, as the 45th U.S. and 56th British Divisions, transferred from the Cassino front, were just relieving our gallant 1st Division, who soon found themselves in full action again. A deep, dangerous wedge was driven into our line, which was forced back here to the original beach-head. The artillery fire, which had embarrassed all the occupants of the beach-head since they landed, reached a new intensity.

All hung in the balance. No further retreat was possible. Even a short advance would have given the enemy the power to use not merely their long-range guns in harassing fire upon the landing seiges and shipping, but to put down a proper field artillery barrage upon all intakes or departures. I had no illusions about the issue. It was life or death.

But fortune, hitherto baffling, rewarded the desperate valour of the British and American armies. Before Hitler's stipulated three days the German attack was stopped. Then their own salient was counter-attacked in flank and cut out under fire from all our artillery and bombardment by every aircraft we could fly. The fighting was intense, losses on both sides were heavy, but the deadly battle was won.

One more attempt was made by Hitler—for he was the will power at work—at the end of February. The 3rd U.S. Division, on the eastern flank, was attacked by three German divisions. These were weakened and shaken by their previous failure. The Americans held stubbornly and the attack was broken in a day, when the Germans had suffered more than 2,500 casualties. On March 1 Kesselring accepted his failure. He had frustrated the

Aggressive action

THIS was the first and only time that this happened during the war. "He would have done much better," comments Gen. Westphal, "to visit the front himself and been convinced of Allied superiority in planes and guns."

We knew nothing of all these changes of plan at the time, but it proves that the aggressive action of our armies in Italy, and especially the Anzio stroke, made its full contribution towards the success of "Overlord" [the cross-Channel operation]. We shall see later on the part it played in the liberation of Rome.

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(MORE TOMORROW)

GERMANS SURPRISED BY ANZIO LANDINGS

By Winston Churchill

mobile patrols being boldly pushed out to gain contact with the enemy, but so far have not received reports of their activities."

I was in full agreement with this, and replied: "Thank you for all your messages. Am very glad you are pegging out claims rather than digging in beach-heads."

But now came disaster, and the ruin in its prime purpose of two enterprises. Gen. Lucas confined himself to occupying his beach-head and having equipment and vehicles brought ashore. Gen. Penney commanding the British 1st Division was anxious to push inland. His reserve brigade was, however, held back with the Corps.

Minor probing attacks towards Cisterna and Campoleone occupied Jan. 22 and 23. No general attempt to advance was made by the commander of the expedition.

Two German divisions

KESSELRING reacted quickly to his critical situation. The bulk of his reserves were already committed against us on the Cassino front, but he pulled in whatever units were available, and in 48 hours the equivalent of about two divisions was assembled to resist our further advance.

The German Gen. Westphal's comments on the way in which this was done are illuminating.

At the moment of the landing south of Rome, apart from certain coastal batteries standing by, there were only two battalions. There was nothing else in the neighbourhood which could be thrown against the enemy on that same day. The road to Rome was open.

No one could have stopped a bold advance-guard entering the Holy City. The breath-taking situation continued for the first two days after the landing. It was only then that German counter-measures were effective.

In December, 1943, the [German] Army Group had issued a comprehensive plan of emergency for the whole of Italy.

In was only necessary to issue the code-word "Case Richard" to put into effect these pre-arranged plans. In fact, most of the troops, in spite of icy roads over the Apennines, arrived before scheduled. The German High Command helped by sending troops from France, Yugoslavia, and the homeland. The enemy kept surprisingly quiet. They were apparently engaged in building up a bridgehead. It was thus possible to build up a new front opposite them.

Serious news from front

ON Jan. 25 Alexander reported that the beach-head was reasonably secure. The 3rd U.S. Division was four miles from Civitavecchia and the British 1st Division two miles from Campoleone, and contact was continuing along the entire front. On the 27th serious news arrived. Neither place had been taken. The German Brigade had beaten off a counter-attack of infantry and tanks and had gone forward, but they were still about a mile and a half short of Campoleone and the Americans were still south of Civitavecchia.

Alexander told that neither he nor Gen. Clark [the American commander of the Fifth Army] had any intention of abandoning the beach-head. He was sure that the beach-head was secure.

Thence they attacked southwards against Monastery Hill, but the Germans had reinforced and held on fanatically. By early February the 11th Corps had expended its strength. Gen. Alexander decided that fresh troops would be needed to restore impetus to the assault.

He had already ordered a New Zealand Corps to be formed, under Gen. Freyberg, composed of three divisions brought over from the Eighth Army on the Adriatic. Indeed, that Army, which had attempted to pin the enemy on their front by offensive action, had had to send no less than five divisions to sustain the heavy fighting on the west coast, and for the next few months had to remain on the defensive.

Further severe battles obviously impeded on both fronts, and it was necessary to find more troops. The 3rd Polish Carpathian Division was due to arrive on the front at the beginning of February. Gen. Wilson [new Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean] had ready the 18th Infantry and the 1st Guards Brigade in North Africa. By Jan. 30 the 1st U.S. Armoured Division had landed at Anzio and the 45th U.S. Division was on its way. All this had to be done over the difficult beaches through the tiny fishing port.

"The situation as it now stands," signalled Adm. John Cunningham [Allied Naval Commander, Mediterranean], "bears little relation to the lightning thrust by two or three divisions envisaged at Marrakesh, but you may rest assured that no effort will be spared by the Navy to provide the sinews of victory." This promise, as will be seen, was amply redeemed.

Still a mile from town

MORE than four divisions were already ashore in the beach-head. But the Germans, despite our air action against their communications, had reinforced quickly and strongly. Elements of eight divisions faced us in positions which they had now had time to fortify. Galling artillery fire harassed the crowded lodgements we had gained and our shipping lying off the beaches suffered damage from air attacks by night.

On Feb. 2 Alexander again visited the battle-front and sent me a full report. German resistance had increased, and was especially strong opposite the 3rd U.S. Division at Cisterna and the 1st British Division at Campoleone. No further offensive was possible until these points were captured.

The 3rd Division had fought hard for Cisterna during the last two or three days. The men were tired and were still about a mile from the town.

A brigade of the 1st Division was holding Campoleone railway station, but they were in a very long and narrow salient and were being shot at "by everything from three sides."

The enemy launched a counter-attack on Feb. 3 which drove in the salient of the 1st British Division and was clearly only a prelude to harder things to come. In the words of Gen. Wilson's report, "the perimeter was sealed off and our forces therein are not capable of advancing."

Disappointment at home

THOUGH Gen. Lucas had achieved surprise, he had failed to take advantage of it. This was due to the "balance complex"—the fear of a possible surprise attack on the beach-head.

day 21,940 vehicles, including 380 tanks. This represented a total of 315 L.S.T. shipments. It was interesting to notice that, apart from 4,000 trucks which went to and fro in the ships, nearly 18,000 vehicles were landed in the Anzio beach-head by the 14th day in order to serve a total force of 70,000 men, including of course the drivers and those who did the repair and maintenance of the vehicles.

I replied on Feb. 10:

Thank you for information. How many of our men are driving or looking after 18,000 vehicles in this narrow space? We must have a great superiority of chauffeurs. I am shocked that the enemy have more infantry than we.

Later the same day further reports came in. Gen. Wilson said that the weather had spoilt our air attacks. The 1st British Division was under severe pressure and had had to give ground and Alexander was arranging to relieve it.

All this was a great disappointment at home and in the United States. I did not of course know what orders had been given to Gen. Lucas, but it is a root principle to push out, and join issue with the enemy, and it would seem that his judgment was against it from the beginning. As I said at the time, I had hoped that we were hurling a

wild cat on to the shore, but all we had got was a stranded whale.

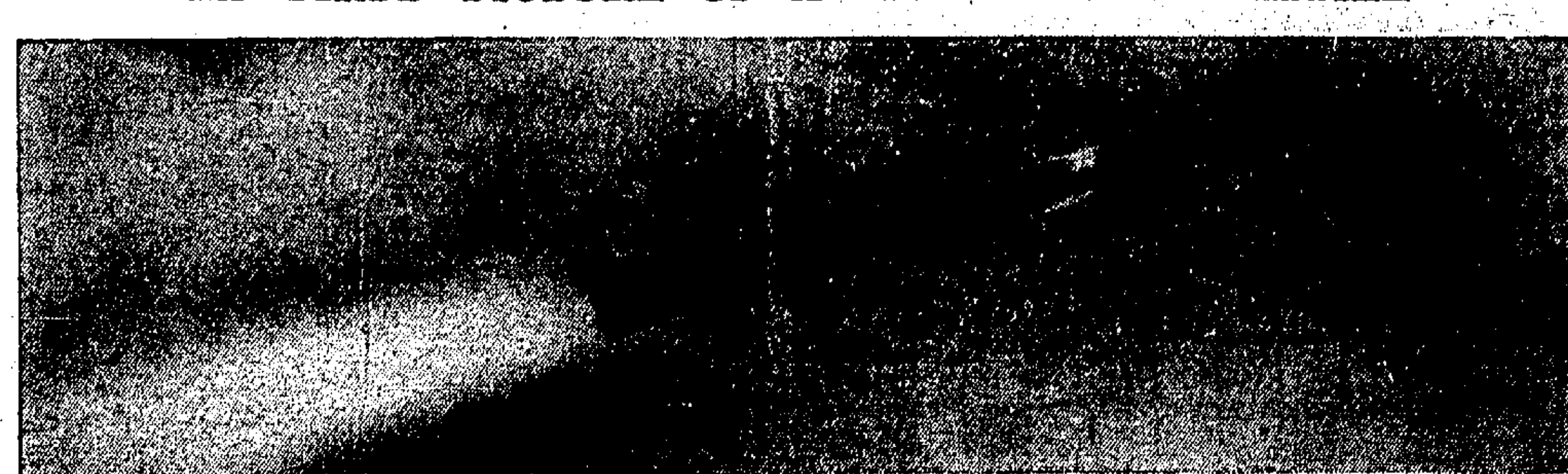
I have a feeling that you may have hesitated to assert your authority because you were dealing so largely with Americans and therefore urged an advance instead of ordering it. You are, however, quite entitled to give them orders, and I have it from the highest American authorities that it is their wish that their troops should receive direct orders.

They say their Army has been framed more on Prussian lines than on the more smooth British lines, and that American commanders expect to receive positive orders, which they will immediately obey. Do not hesitate therefore to give orders just as you would to our own men. The Americans are very good to work with, and quite prepared to take the rough with the smooth.

Major Nazi effort

THE expected major effort to drive us back into the sea at Anzio opened on Feb. 16, when the enemy employed over four divisions, supported by 450 guns, in a direct thrust southwards from Campoleone. Hitler's special order of the day was read out

THE FIRST PICTURE OF A NEW GUIDED MISSILE



Britain is flying a rocket bigger than a V2

A GUIDED missile—larger than a V2—has flown over Britain. This is it—photographed flying over the Welsh coast near Aberporth, Cardiganshire. It is the biggest and fastest guided missile yet built by scientists in Britain. Look closely at this remarkable picture. It was on the secret list until recently when it was made available officially.

Two powerful motors seen here in action thrust the 50ft. rocket skywards at a speed of 2,000 miles an hour. Scientists can guide it along a radar beam to its target.

Welsh fishermen who saw and heard the rocket kept its existence secret.

The rear motor throws out a huge jet of flame to launch the rocket and boost it to high speed. When its fuel is spent, the booster drops off, the streamlined body half then travels on under its own power.

British rocket experiments at Aberporth have been highly successful, according to International

gained by the scientists' has greatly impressed Americans, who were one and a half years ahead in guided missile research.

HARDLY HURT

A FULL medical inquiry into the dangers of boxing has been carried out by the U.S. Public Health Department following the recent deaths of three U.S. boxers from injuries inflicted in the ring.

The doctors' findings strongly support the action of referee Ruby Goldstein who stopped the Randolph Turpin-Sugar Ray Robinson fight eight seconds before the end of the tenth round.

After examining the post-mortem records of 10 boxers who died in New York City as a result of brain injuries the doctors report that some of the men were not knocked out by the damaging blow.

And, like Turpin, most of the fatally injured men showed little outward signs of physical damage. None of the boxers who died had badly cut or bruised faces. Some were unmarked.

THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

It seems that the moral and physical benefits derived from boxing far outweigh the dangers inherent in it—the report states.

BLUE EYES

MANY blondes who are blue-eyed when they are young end up with brown eyes in middle-age, Glasgow eye-specialist Professor William Hiddell has discovered. Their eyes gradually develop the dark pigment of natural brunettes.

BEAUTY TEST

A SIMPLE health-and-beauty rule which enables women to test whether they are the ideal weight for their height has been devised by a London doctor. The five-step rule is:

- 1 Measure your height, without shoes to the nearest inch.
- 2 Write down 112lb.—eight stones—as a basic weight.
- 3 Add 4 lb. for every inch that your height exceeds five feet.
- 4 If you are of small build, subtract 8lb. from the total. If you are of large build, add 8lb. Do nothing if you are of medium build.
- 5 Your weight should fall within 5lb. either way of the total, if it is ideal for your height, says Dr. Bryan Scott.

LADY NICOTINE

LESS than one-seventh of the nicotine in a cigarette is absorbed by a smoker's lungs, a woman doctor reports. About 35 percent of the nicotine is destroyed as the cigarette's burning tip. A further 35 percent is lost in the side-stream of the smoke. Eight percent remains in the "dog-end." Only 22 percent enters the mouth.

Tests carried out by U.S. Professor Orin M. Roth have proved that it is the nicotine from the "dog-end" which causes the most damage to the lungs.

THE AUSTRIANS MAY NOT WIN AT WEMBLEY

But They Are Wonderful To Watch Playing Soccer

Says IVAN SHARPE

If you tour Austria by car, and pull up in Vienna for petrol, you may be served by a dark young man with curly hair whose job rates about £5 a week. His name is Hans Ocirk, and across the North Sea he is claimed to be the world's best centre-half.

Whether you agree depends on what you want of a centre-half. If you want a man to be an artist and to attack, rather than to be a simple stopper, I have no doubt the puller of the petrol pump is world champion.

To the modern English spectator he is as much like a centre-half as Stanley Matthews is like a goalkeeper, but here is the attacking pivot par excellence.

Ocirk is unlike any attacking centre-half we have ever had in England—Stanley, Cullis, Tom Boyle and Charlie Roberts included—as he attacks twice as much as any of the great ones of the past. And the moderns said it couldn't be done under the present off-side law.

I studied his methods against France on Thursday in Paris. In the first half he moved three times expertly into the inside-right position and twice to inside-left. I kept no count in the second half, but when Austria went out for a winning goal he dribbled from ten yards inside his own half to within ten yards of the French goal, and then rolled back a perfect pass to a colleague.

Has any one in young England, anyone born since the first world war, seen an English centre-half do all that? Not on your life.

ALWAYS CHANGING

It is chess-board Soccer. Study these defensive tactics, which emphasise the mobility and versatility of the Austrians, and the remarkable way in which they constantly change places.

Their last line of defence (traditionally right-back, centre-half, left-back here) was, at different times:

(1)—Right-half, right-back, left-back. (2)—Right-half, centre-forward, centre-back. (3)—Right-back, left-back, left-half. (4)—Right-half, left-back, right-back.

For a free-kick it was right-half, left-back, right-back and centre-forward; and next moment centre-forward Gernhart was dribbling through at the other end, carrying the ball into the jaws of goal and there rolling a pass to the outside-left which our Finney would have seized like a shot. Such individuality!

Yes, the Frenchmen made a draw and were worth it, but there was no question who were the finer footballers. No question at all. The combination was charming—so cool and collected. Only under extreme pressure did a man kick the ball at all vigorously or loosely. They just rolled it along the ground to a colleague; just kept rolling along.

LIKE THE ATTACK

Where do they get this cultivated combination? Let team manager Walter Nausch tell. He was a wing-half in the team built by Hugo Meisl and Jimmy Hogan, which beat Tottenham 5-0 in Vienna and were beaten 4-3 by England at Chelsea between the wars. In Europe they call it "Le Wunderteam."

"It is my opinion," Nausch said to me in Paris, "that England, with such deep knowledge of the game and such good physical condition, are always capable of beating anyone. But the player now is built rather on safety-first, and so is less attractive than when they played on a constructive plan."

The attacking centre-half system is accepted as part of our game, as it was in Britain before the alteration of the off-side law in 1925. Therefore it is taught in our schools and our junior clubs. We adopt the attacking game because it is better suited to our character, our temperament, and because it is the better system for the player to play and for the spectator to watch.

Versatility is the great feature of the Austrian play. That is because they have all been brought up to be ball players. Thus the inside-right against France may be the left-half against England. (May I add in parentheses that all this supports my contention that outside-right Finney should play at inside-right for England?)

Said Walter Nausch: "We have not only made our game attractive, but we have been winning matches. I would not say our system is the best, I would not be so boastful. But we hope the 1951 team will become as good as our predecessors and will be as well received in London."

CUT-OUT TIP-TAPS
England should not attempt to defeat the team as they are. They are too good.

playing that way. If England tip-tap they are more likely to run themselves into the angles we saw against France at Highbury.

But I think England can win because the team on the stocks—the team which beat the Scottish League—is not built for tip-tap tactics. It can win if the half-backs pass the ball quickly and the forwards develop a telling swing.

I am sorry to say it, because I would like to see England beat Austria at scientific football, but that is not on the cards. Thanks to the hurly-burly of the League we haven't now got what it takes. By a mixture of close and open play we can triumph, especially in the last half-hour as centre-forward and centre-half set themselves such a marathon match.

The Austrians have taken us back to old John Goodall, who in the late eighties said a good footballer should be able to play anywhere. These fellows play here, there and everywhere.

What are they paid? They are not professionals, yet they receive from £3 to £6 for a League match, and £10 to £15 for an international. They also earn about £5 a week apiece at occupations ranging from student veterinary surgeon to assistant in a delicatessen shop.

Are they professionals? No. Are they amateurs? No. Then what in the name of sport are they?

The more you travel, the more you encounter the variations and comic-strip of amateurism. Australia's Test cricketers are openly paid, yet rank as amateurs. Austria is like Australia. Austria's first-class footballers are openly paid. Some of them, in fact, don't work at all. Yet the rules of their association there is no professionalism. Officially the players are amateurs—publicly paid amateurs.

"But," says Walter Nausch, "this brand of amateurism will not qualify us to take part in the Olympic Games with our best players. We are in the same position as Switzerland and Belgium."

So I said to him: "If you stars rank as amateurs, why don't they go and play in Italy, and put a transfer fee of £10,000 to £18,000 into their own pockets, like the brothers Nordahl of Sweden and other fellows?"

"Because," Nausch replies, "we don't allow it. We don't consent to our star players going abroad. Austria was so hard-hit by the war that we have to refuse permission. In five or ten years' time, when our schools players grow up and we have more good men, then we may let some go abroad."

There is some kind of parallel here with the Players' Union protest in England. The Union have just told the Labour Ministry inquiry that men should not be retained against their will by clubs.

TOO MUCH LEAGUE

Well, there it is, Vittorio Pozzo, the man who made Italian football, writes to tell me he con-

World Bridge Championship

Naples, Nov. 11.
The United States led Italy by 120 points to 10 after the first 32 hands of the 1951 World Bridge Championships here today.

Thirty-two more hands of the 320-hand championships were being played tonight.

The American players and the Italians, the European Champions for 1951, are in single combat for the World title. The Italians started rather nervously in the face of the firm American confidence but rallied noticeably as the match progressed.

Each team is made up of six players—three men and three women.

siders the Austrians are the type of team to win in England. Personally, I doubt whether their chess-board moves will triumph over English tackling; but they will be wonderful to watch.

There is another question or so to ask: Does high-class play depend on high pay? Those fascinating Austrians earn only half as much as the professionals of England and Scotland.

Do numbers make for high-class play? They have four hundred league players, against seven times as many in England. We have too many league teams. The butler is too widely spread on the bread.

I am too kind to the Austrians? Maybe. But we should all cherish the fellows who pit brain against boot and plump for style and science.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF "MAGNATES" ARE PERTURBED

New York, Nov. 11.

The golf "magnates" who direct America's professional golf are perturbed. Their fears are growing that the interest—and the dollars—in professional tournament play are going to decline unless a new stimulus to bolster up present day arrangements is found.

Genial Gene Sarazen, who is as astute a golfer as a golf director, sums it up with the comment: "There would never have been a Little Bill Johnston in tennis if he had had to play Big Bill Tilden every week."

American golf, by the very nature of its publicized tournament and the Hollywood glamour and competition in personality battles that have become their automatic complement, demands something new continuously, if it is to keep on commanding the interest and the purses of the American general public.

New "stars" in any game are a traditional and assured factor for resurrecting decaying interest. But the present system on which American tournaments are staged helps little in "discovering" young and new challengers to the throne who already hold the limelight.

In fact, it is as big a stumbling block to the advancement of promising youngsters as anything in the history of the game.

It is the reverse side of the coin to America's continued and undisputed dominance in the Ryder Cup matches.

American Ryder Cup "stars" are the tournament stars because Ryder Cup selection is based on the points accumulated as they play in the circuit tournaments.

It is natural that America's Ryder Cup men are consequently on top edge and fully primed to battle against British golfers, who have had no such constant testing in stroke and temperament.

But with American tournament veterans doing little else but "follow the sun"—and the dollars—what chance is available to the young players to break in?

Only the youngster who is not dependent solely on golf for a livelihood can contemplate the risk of taking his courage in both hands and joining the star-studded circuit.

Even the most enthusiastic American supporters of "big time" American golf cannot be expected to be content with seeing the same old figures lining up for the final stages of the biggest of tournaments.

Increase in the glittering prizes does not matter to the general public. A new face does.

And that is how it obviously appeals to Gene Sarazen when he makes the suggestion that all the territories under the supervision of the American Professional Golfers' Association should be divided into an Eastern and a Western section, with each section running simultaneously its own tournament circuit.



That Victory Over The Scottish League Was The Tonic England Needed

Says PETER DITTON

London.

Take heart ye men of England. That impressive home record in international soccer matches against teams from outside the British Isles is not lost yet. The defeat of the Scottish League side—virtually the full Scottish international team—at Hillsborough on October 31 by the English League XI was just the tonic England needed.

The actual score of two goals to one gives no indication of the Englishmen's superiority. In all departments they were the better side and on this form do not now have so much to fear from the Austrians when they come to play at Wembley on November 22. It would, of course, be ridiculous to regard the Austrian match as a walkover. Gone are the days when England reigned supreme in the soccer world.

The former "pupils" are now in many cases as good as the "masters." But the fact is that when an England team steps on to the field these days they are, "on a hiding to nothing."

If they win it is only what is expected of them. If they draw or—perish the thought—if they lose, then the uproar can be heard from one end of the country to the other.

Indifferent displays by England players this year, both in club, representative and international matches, had done little to foster the hope that England might beat Austria. For that reason alone the result of the encounter with the Scottish League XI has been a great fillip.

INTERESTING LESSON

One very interesting lesson to be learned from the match is that in Billy Wright of

Wolverhampton, England have probably the best centre-half in the country.

Surprising as that may seem, it was proved during the period when Barras had to retire from the field to have two stitches put into a head wound.

Wright took over the vacant berth and played as though he had been a centre-half all his life. Such is the ability of this player that he cannot be played out of position.

It is extremely unlikely that the England selectors will choose Wright for the centre-half position against Austria. Malcolm Barras of Bolton, although injured in the match against Wales and again at Hillsborough, has done nothing to warrant losing his place in the side.

But undoubtedly Wright's display remains in the selectors' memories and it may be that we will eventually see this still young Wolverhampton Wanderer playing in the middle of the English half-back line.

England's defence at Hillsborough had a thoroughly satisfactory match and it is not likely to be changed, unless there are any injuries, for the match with Austria.

The forwards, too, had a good game, with Finney right back to his best form. It was a middle-Finney, whose direct progressive tactics more than once threw the Scottish defence into a panic and it was fitting that he should have been one of England's goalscorers.

The first English goal was scored by Lofthouse after 14 minutes' play. That goal, plus his general play, has stamped Lofthouse as a firm candidate for England's remaining international matches this season.

ONE POSSIBLE CHANGE

The one possible change that could be made in the forward line would be the inclusion of Bally for Sewell. Although Sewell scored four goals for an FA XI against the RAF at Stamford Bridge, he does not yet appear up to international standard.

He is a fine opportunist. But more than that is required of an English inside-forward. He must be a grafter as well, and in this respect Sewell appears to fall short of the mark.

A problem which has to be solved is whether to persevere with goal-keeper Williams or hand over to his deputy Merwick, who had such a fine game against the Scots.

Merrick made one mistake when Hamilton shot into an empty net to score Scotland's only goal, late in the game.

That apart, his display stamped him as of full international class and a late penalty save from outside-right Waddell was the climax of a grand performance.

(London Express Service)

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the 11th Race Meeting to be held on Saturday 24th November, 1951, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Telephone House, the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday 15th December, 1951.

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

Machine That Can Play Chess

Hawthorne, Calif., Nov. 9.
An electronic device that can even play chess was placed today within the reach of anyone with \$80,000.

Computer Research Corp. unveiled its CRC-102 general purpose computer which it has just finished for the U.S. Air Force. It took a year to make, but the firm said it would be able to produce them commercially in six to eight months.

The brain—a maze of wires and vacuum tubes—is portable. It comes mounted on casters in a 500-pound package. It is about the size of an office desk.

Its price and size make it unique from such predecessors as those now in some research centres. Those brains usually are large enough to fill one room and some cost into the millions. Yet CRC claims the same capabilities for its baby-sized brain.

Engineer Richard Sprague, one of the designers, says it can even think enough to play chess. It would chart and make all possible plays three moves ahead. But it would be a monotonous opponent. "It would always win," Sprague added.

It will work any and all mathematical problems. But don't throw away those arithmetic books, children. It seems you have to be a mathematician to build and run the contraption.—Associated Press.

TODAY'S SPORT

Cricket
J. P. Robinson Memorial Game at Kowloon Cricket Club, Over 40's v Under 40's, commencing 11 a.m.

Soccer
Annual "Poppy" Day Charity match, Combined Services v Rest of the Colony, Navy Ground, Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.

Softball
Games as shown in programme at foot of Softball Notes.

Boxing
Charity Boxing Tournament in aid of Earl Hall's Fund at China Fleet Club, 8:30 p.m.

Snooker
RAF v Eastern II, Eastern II v PO Tamar, KCC, 1 v CPO Tamar, Lantau, KCC, 1 v CPO Tamar, Chatermen's M. v SCAA.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

TENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday 10th & Monday 12th November, 1951.

(Held under the Rules of the Hong Kong Jockey Club).

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 10th Day. The first bell will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the First Race will be run at 12.00 noon. The fifth interval is after the Fourth Race (1.30 p.m.) on the 2nd Day.

There are 8 races on the 1st Day and 10 races on the 2nd Day (18 in all).

Through Tickets (at \$36 each) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 9th November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—
5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong
or
382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Totalisator Rules which reads as follows:—

In no circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.
Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all chits etc.

A limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the RACE COURSE.
The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st Day and at 10.00 a.m. the 2nd Day. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of lifts will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each day including tax for all persons, including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.
BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various entrances to the Members' Hall to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

BY ORDER,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

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SAILINGS TO		
"FOYANG"	Kobe & Yokohama	5 p.m. 13th Nov.
"FENGTEEN"	Singapore, Djakarta & Surabaya	8 p.m. 14th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya & Osaka	5 p.m. 16th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	Noon 17th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 17th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	Noon 24th Nov.
"TUNING"	Singapore, Djakarta & Surabaya	5 p.m. 24th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 29th Nov.
	Singapore & Penang	5 p.m. 4th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUNAN"	Tientsin	14/15th Nov.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 15th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Kobe	20th Nov.

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SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGTE"	Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka	Noon 13th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	19th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney	2nd Dec.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	3rd Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	In Port
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	15th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	29th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	30th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London & Holland	22nd Nov.
"CLYTONES"	Casablanca & Liverpool	24th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Dec.
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Dec.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"PATROCLUS"	14th Nov.
"ASTYANAX"	15th Nov.
"CLYTONES"	15th Nov.
"AENEAS"	15th Nov.
"AGAPENOR"	15th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	11th Dec.
"AUTOMEDON"	15th Dec.
"MYRMIDON"	23rd Dec.
"ATREUS"	5th Jan.

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HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	12:00 a.m. Wed. 4:15 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	6:30 a.m. Wed. 3:45 p.m. Thurs.	

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"BENDLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 22nd Nov.
"BENWEVIS"	do	24th Nov.
"BENYORLICH"	do	19th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	14th Nov.
"BENDLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	25th Nov.
"BENWEVIS"	Avonmouth, Havre & London	29th Nov.
"BENYORLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENDLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Hull	26th Dec.
"BENLOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	29th Dec.

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If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

YOUR BABY'S shoes metallized in
bronze, sentimental keepsakes. Ideal
gift for husband or wife. Room 504
Bank of Canton Building.

FOR SALE

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS
of cargo exported from Hong-
kong and South China, compiled by
the Surveyor General, 1951 from the
"S. C. M. Post."

CHEVALRY ANTIQUE SCRIPT: An
attractive story of distinction.
In boxes of forty fly sheets and
forty envelopes or eighty single
sheets and forty envelopes. 80 per
box. On sale at "S. C. M. Post."

REMOVAL PERMIT Forms for
Duty-Free Goods. 10 cents each at
"S. C. M. Post."

"DEVON VALLEY" Blotting Paper.
White in sheets 17 1/2 x 21 1/2 cut
to any size, 25 cents per sheet. 250
per 100. Available at South China
Morning Post.

NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

POST-CERTIFICATE NURSING SCHOLARSHIP FOR COLONIAL NURSES.

A Post-Certificate Nursing
Scholarship for Colonial
Nurses tenable for one year
as from September 1952,
in the United Kingdom is
being awarded by the above
Society.

The value of the Scholarship
is \$350 which covers
tuition fees, living and in-
cidental expenses. Travelling
expenses to and from the
United Kingdom will be
responsibility of the successful
candidate. Candidates
must have obtained a school
leaving certificate or its
equivalent and have had at
least three years experience
since passing their final
nursing examination.

Application forms are
obtainable from the under-
signed and must be completed
and returned by December
15th, 1951.

Mrs. B.M. SEDGWICK,
Hon. Secretary, Hong Kong
Branch,
British Red Cross Society,
P.O. Box 568,
Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

s.s. "CHANGTE"

Arrived 11th November, 1951.

Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Godard &
Dowling at Kowloon Wharf Godown
at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday 16th
November and Thursday 15th
November, 1951, and consignees
representatives are requested to be
present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.
China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Russians Cast An Eye On 'Badly Off' Egypt

Stockholm, Nov. 11.

A clear indication that Russia hopes to exploit
the situation in Egypt is contained in News, the
Soviet magazine published in English.

First, there is an anti-British line.

News says: "An atmosphere
of nervous tension on the Alex-
andria cotton exchange is
usually caused by rumours of
British, Indian, or representa-
tives of other countries buying
heavily."

The magazine explains that
cotton comprises 75 per cent of
Egyptian exports.

It quotes a cotton broker as
saying: "An exchange of cotton
for grain would enable us to
buy wheat and other com-
modities our country requires."

"Many Egyptian business
men are much concerned about
the need to expand mutually
advantageous trade with other
countries."

"We need fertilisers, lumber
machines, and other industrial
equipment, and oil products.
Being so rich in cotton there
is no reason why we shouldn't
carry on a livelier trade."

News attributes "deep mean-
ing" to that conversation and
adds that it "voices the senti-
ments of a good proportion of
Egypt's business circles who
are anxious about their coun-
try's future."

Then the magazine contrasts
the wealth of Cairo with the
city's slums.

It says: "The big department
stores offer every variety of
clothes, footwear, crockery, and
expensive fabrics. They cater
for well-to-do customers. But
the bulk of the population
patronises Arab shops on the
city outskirts."

TOO POOR

"There is still very little
machinery in Egypt. Her colossal
reserves of cotton could be
turned into first-class manu-
factures if she had up-to-date
machinery."

A peasant is quoted as say-
ing: "We are too poor to think
of machines. That is why we
have to rely on our hands
alone."

NOTICE

MARSHMAN HONGKONG CHINA, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that
the Tenth Ordinary General
Meeting of the Company will
be held at the registered office
of the Company, Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank Building,
Hongkong, on Tuesday, the
fourth day of December, 1951,
at 11.00 a.m. to receive the
Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the
period 1st May, 1950 to 30th
April, 1951, to elect Directors,
to appoint Auditors and to
transact any other ordinary
business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and
Register of Members of the
Company will be closed from
Tuesday, the 20th day of
November, to Tuesday, the
fourth day of December, 1951,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
T. B. WILSON,
Director.
1st November, 1951.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Wherefore Art Thou—!

By Mik



NANCY

He Said a Mouthful

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER /FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves Hongkong	From
"SINGAPORE"	2nd November	London & Continent
"SOMALI"	11th December	—

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Gona, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for carriage of oil in Bulk.
Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited passenger
accommodation.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"TAIREA"	due 16th Nov.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
"SANTHIA"	due 16th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WANLA"	due 24th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore & Chittagong

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"FENTAKOTA"	due 13th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Rangoon, Chittagong & Madras
"SANTHIA"	due 16th Nov.	from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"MELBORE"	sails 16th Nov.	for Port Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	sails 28th Nov.	for Auckland, Wellington, Port Chalmers & Melbourne

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos 27721-4.

KEW'S "A" TESTS ARE TO END

London, Nov. 11.
Kew Observatory's "A" tests—
regarded for 67 years as the in-
ternational criterion in accuracy
in time—are to end.

Taking over—at the National
Physical Laboratory—is a new
test: apparatus capable of re-
cording errors as small as five-
thousandths of a second.

The apparatus is a combina-
tion of a quartz-oscillator clock
and an electronic measuring
device.

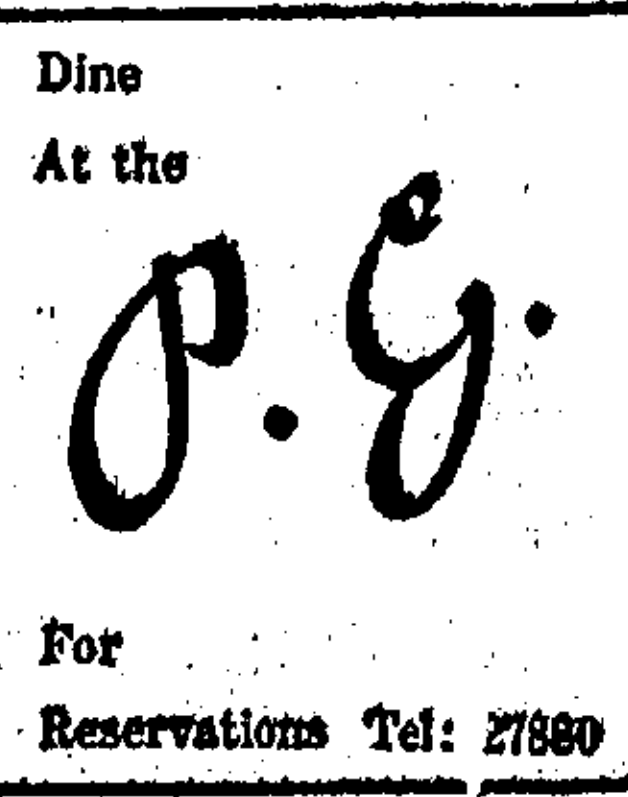
It will tell those who want
to know whether it is 3 p.m. or
merely 2.99 or 3.01 thousandths.
The Kew "A" test was started
in 1884 at the request of the
British watchmaking industry.
In 1912 the National Physical
Laboratory took over respon-
sibility for the tests and for
issuing certificates to the watch-
makers.

'EYE AND EAR'

Before 1912, the tests were
carried out by 'eye and ear'
comparison against a pendulum
clock.

Then better and better equip-
ment enabled more accurate tests
to be made.

Now, says the Department of
Scientific and Industrial Research,
the performance of precision
watching apparatus, and of
watches themselves, and more
accurate and impersonal methods
of testing have become necessary.
The National Physical Labora-
tory will carry out the new
tests—the quartz-oscillator, which
test the precision of the watch
and the quartz, which test for those
used by scientific instruments.



ESSENTIAL
SUPPLIES
CERTIFICATES
Application Forms for
Essential Supplies Certifi-
cates may be obtained
from South China Morning
Post Limited.
10 CENTS EACH

H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING TEL. 27789

Published 1945

Established 1845

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1951.



London, Nov. 10.
"As I was going to
St. Ives I met a man
with seven wives.
But men with four
wives apiece are setting
a problem in faraway
Indonesia, a meeting at
Slough, in suburban
Bucks, was told.
Bachelor Mr. Ganis
Harsono, Indonesian
Press Attache, said
that Indonesian women
wanted a rule of one
wife per man. The men
are against it. According
to Mr Harsono:—
"They tell the wo-
men: There aren't
enough men to go round
all of you, and every
woman should have a
husband. So let's be
friends and stay as we
are."

Born, Nov. 10, 1891.
Control Commission in Germany with rank equal to general and brigadier are to get an allowance of almost £1,000 a year because they have to live like Germans.
Some high officials will get more.
The 1,600 British officials stationed all over Western Germany were warned that the new scheme, by which they "go German," starts on December 1.
By British Government decree they will lose occupation privileges they have enjoyed for six years, including cheap rations and cut-price servants.
But, to compensate, officials whose salaries now range from £1,500 to £1,900 a year will be given free houses, coal, and light — in addition to their

London, Nov. 10.
Seven men who challenged
the leaders of the 200,000-
member Electrical Trades
Union were told that they were
right.

Another batch of police cadets "graduated" last Saturday at the customary passing-out parade. Mr D. W. MacIntosh, Commissioner of Police, was present at the function and he is seen here inspecting the new Chinese constables.—Staff Photographer.

Chilwell, Nov. 10.

In the moment that the court martial president sentenced Major Ralph Herbert Thomas Newman to be cashiered and jailed for six months, Shirley, his 17-year-old wife, who heard every word of the trial, slowly uncrossed her fingers.

There was no point in it any longer. If the sentence was confirmed, he would no longer be an officer; and he could not now hope that he would escape prison. . . .

Nine months ago Shirley Anne Chesco, the small-part actress, had not met the solicitor's clerk who became a major.

Then it happened—at Rams-gate, where he had a seven-berth launch. "Call me Major Bill," he said.

And at Rams-gate, on April 10, they were married. There were trips in the launch to the Continent.

... there had been a quest

charge, and acquitted of three. Anne found not guilty of being an absentee.

The jail sentence followed. The court cleared.

For a moment, outside, the girl of 17 was able to clasp the hand of her husband as he waited with his escort for transport to his quarters.

Then someone muttered a remark. The Dresden-china face of the major's lady flushed, the blue eyes sparkled.

She transferred a grey skin-glove from her right hand to her left, swirled on her tall grey heels, and gave the man who had spoken a resounding slap.

We have again the painful task of recording another piracy in our immediate vicinity. In this case a passenger boat from this port, when passing through the Cagapinson on the night of the 20th inst. was boarded by two piratical vessels, who, after murdering two individuals, and driving several overboard, whereby three more were drowned, succeeded in obtaining possession of the vessel, with all the crew, passengers, cargo, and all. His Excellency the Admiral despatched the boats of the "Hastings" on a tour of inspection last night. We wish the crews of the "Hastings" were all saved, but entertain some fear; whether they will do any good by the trip.

Latest times of posting at G.P.O. and at Kowloon Post Office; registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below.

Christmas Parcel Mail for Canada:—The latest time of posting to secure delivery in Canada by December 25th will be 10 a.m. on 10th November per Mr. Martin Bakke.

Christmas Parcel Mails for Australia & New Zealand.—The latest time of posting to secure delivery in Australia & New Zealand by December 25th will be 10 a.m. on 10th November per Mr. Nellors.

Dublin, Nov. 10.
Husbands who want
passports to leave Eire
no longer need written
consent from their
wives, Mr Frank Aiken,
Minister of External
Affairs said.

London Nov. 10.
Eric Barker, after writing his own B.B.C. material for 11 years, declared "The comedy radio show is a dying art."
"Mas; appeal dominates the entire radio scene in England," he writes in the new B.B.C. Quarterly. "The planners of the B.B.C. may pretend not to agree, but they must be hypersensitive to the interests of the greatest number."

Why we say To save one's bacon.
The origin of this phrase, which means to save oneself from punishment, has been said to come from the burning of heretics at the stake, but more probably it comes from the Anglo-Saxon "baec," meaning back. In any case it has nothing to do with pigs and bacon.

London, Nov. 10.
Sir John Heygate, 48-year-old fourth baronet, has announced his engagement to Miss Nadia Diane, who is 19, and is hostess at a London club.

London, Nov. 10.

It is to be deplored, said Sir Arnold Plant, that, because of the copyright laws, George Bernard Shaw's works of 1880 may not be reprinted till the year 2000.

Sir Arnold, a professor at the London School of Economics, was speaking to the Copyright Committee in London.

He wants the full term of copyright reduced to 50 years from the date of first publication. At present, under an Act of 1811, copyright is vested in an author for his lifetime and 50 years following.

Said Sir Arnold: "Fifty years' revenue is very good going."

H.K.T.
12. Paul Weston and his
Orchestra with Vocal by Popular

London, Nov. 10. A 24-hour day is being tried on vegetables and flowers by scientists at Shiffield, near Reading. At a field station there they are testing the effect of artificial light on plant growth, using 400-watt high-pressure mercury vapour lamps as used in street lighting. They aim to try every type of lamp from the ordinary household bulb to arc lamps. Preliminary results show that plants spurred by artificial light are often as much as three weeks ahead of those grown under natural conditions.

(1) No native can be B. For X says he is P; so does Y; and Z says P is W which cannot be true if Z is B.
 (2) X cannot be P. For, if he is, Z is W; i.e., Z is not W. So Y is P, which is impossible if X is P too.
 (3) Hence X is W, and it follows that Y and Z are P.
 (4) A White Y is a Pink (telling the truth the first time); Z is a Pink (telling the truth the second time).

London Criminal Society

1. Edward IV. and Richard III. She was Cecily Neville who became Duchess of York.
2. It is an archipelago in the Arctic ocean. 3. The Dead Sea. 4. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*
5. The Muses. 6. The heraldic bird that figures in the arms of the City of Liverpool. 7. Aristotle. (Divine Comedy Inferno IV). 8. To support a painter's hand.

(BBCS)—London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Muir Mathieson, Guest Conductors—Haydn Wood and Eric Coates; 3.0, Variety Favorites; 3.30, The Iron Curtain, London (BBCTS); 3. Chamber Music—Trio No. 1 in B Flat Major, Op 99 (Franz Schubert), Arthur Rubinstein (Piano), 3.45, The Iron Curtain, London (BBCS) (Collois); 3.50, The Story of Tristan Da Cunha—A Feature Programme about the Island, from the War, by Eileen Hote (BBCTS); 4. Variety Favourites; 5.0, London Palladium Orchestra; 5.30, The Iron Curtain, London (BBCS).

Washington, Nov. 11.
Twenty-six Republican Congressmen today urged the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, to oppose the Communist-sponsored code on "offences against the peace and security of mankind," which would bar the United States from aiding anti-Communist underground movement behind the Iron Curtain.

Washington, Nov. 11. Twenty-six Republican Congressmen today urged Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, to oppose the Communist-sponsored code on offences against the peace and security of mankind" which would bar the United States from aiding anti-Communist underground movement behind the Iron Curtain.

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"So she's finally got interested in boys—just a food price!—reach a new high!"

New York, Nov. 10. Macy's of New York, world's biggest department store, was sued for \$2,100,000 for its part in last spring's hectic price war. Led by Macy's, shops cut prices on hundreds of items. Now the Sunbeam Corporation of Chicago, which makes electrical kitchen aids, accuses Macy's of a conspiracy to monopolize the sale of an electric mixer.

The corporation says that in the ten weeks the price war lasted Macy's accounted for 83.9 per cent of the New York sale of the mixers, against the normal three per cent.

Business for thousands of small retailers was undermined, it is alleged. The Sunbeam people explained that the case was designed "to bring before the courts the question of the rights of makers of nationally known branded goods, which are distributed through a few big retailers and 400 small retail organizations."

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